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Hope college anchor Holland, michigan

VOLUME 94 — ISSUE 15

FEBRUARY 4, 1982



Conni Collins and Brian Goodman during a rehearsal for the Hope College Theatre production of *The Mousetrap* which opens February 26. Tickets available at the ticket office beginning 10 a.m. Feb. 12. (Photo by Tom Wagner)

Tuition Hikes Announced

by Tim Gortsema

Students at Hope will again be paying more money next year for the opportunity to gain a higher education. However, the increase will not be as great as this year's jump of 14.1 percent. The projected cost for next year will be \$7300, which includes tuition, room, board, and activity fee. This is an increase of \$700 or 10.6 percent over this year.

Two major reasons why the increase is down for next year is the Energy Conservation Program and good returns on Hope's temporary investments.

"The Energy Conservation Program is starting to pay dividends and we make some good short term investments," said Vice President of Finance William Anderson. A drop in the inflation rate and steady enrollment figures were also cited

by Anderson as reasons for the smaller increase.

"We're committed to keeping costs down," says Anderson, "but we can't cut back on the quality of education and services and we don't want to." He realizes it will be harder for students to obtain the money for college, especially with the cuts in Federal aid, but points to Hope's ability to help those in need of assistance. The financial aid budget has been increased 10-11 percent along with the availability of student loans.

"Students may end up borrowing more than in the past but everyone must make sacrifices," he said. "Our goal is to provide the financial aid necessary so that every Hope student can continue his education until graduation."

Federal Budget Cuts Affect Student Aid

The Reagan administration is expected to send to Congress February 8 a new budget severely slashing five U.S. programs aimed at helping students pay for college and university educations.

Critics charge that the funding cuts, following last year's major reductions in student aid programs, signal that the White House is backing down on a major national commitment to post-secondary education.

Federal support of post-secondary education dates back to 1958, when Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act, at the request of President Eisenhower. Wrote Congress in 1958: "...the security of the nation requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women... We must increase our efforts to identify and educate more of the talent of this nation. This requires programs that will give assurance that no student of ability will be denied an opportunity for higher education because of financial need...."

The impending student aid reductions, according to various higher education sources in Washington D.C., would pare need-based programs 46 percent below levels set in the fiscal 1982 continuing resolution, a stop-gap measure keeping the government in business until March 31. The expected funding levels would be 49 percent below 1981 funding levels and 56 percent below ceilings established last August by the Budget Reconciliation Act.

Funding cuts of this magnitude would remove more than one million students from the Pell Grant program (formerly the BEOG), aid targeted to the neediest students, and eliminate another 1.3 million awards under campus-based assistance programs. Most students from families with yearly incomes between \$14,000 and \$27,000 would no longer be able to participate in these programs.

These cutbacks follow an earlier 12 percent reduction in student aid that Presi-

dent Reagan requested last September and which Congress passed in the present continuing resolution. That same continuing resolution trimmed most other federal programs only 4 percent across the board.

While complete details of the budget are not expected until the White House sends the fiscal 1983 budget to Congress on February 8, preliminary reports indicate:

1. Pell Grants would be cut about 40 percent from fiscal 1981 levels
2. College Work-Study funding would be reduced 27 percent
3. The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, State Student Incentive Grants, and the National Direct Student Loan programs would be stripped from the U.S. budget entirely.

The administration also plans to impose further restrictions on the Guaranteed Student Loan program. These restrictions include doubling the origination fee charged on all new loans from 5 percent to 10 percent; requiring borrowers to pay market interest rates two years after entering repayment, and removing graduate and professional students from guaranteed loan eligibility.

Graduate and professional students would remain eligible for the new Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students program—a loan program with a 14 percent interest rate and lacking the GSL program's in-school interest subsidy.

The latest round of budget cuts earmarked for student aid is the fourth since the Reagan administration took office.

Earlier cutbacks were substantial. Some \$200 million was slashed from need-based programs in fiscal 1981 and another \$200 million in fiscal 1982.

Authorized ceilings for the programs were reduced \$1 billion below the amount needed to keep all current eligibles in the program. Changes in the GSL program included restricting it to students from families with incomes of \$30,000 or less

and placing a 5 percent origination fee on each new loan. Interest rates on parent loans were boosted from 9 percent to 14 percent.

Social Security education benefits, now going to 750,000 students and totaling \$2 billion annually—one fifth of all students aid—will be phased out by 1985. This May is the cutoff date for new recipients to claim Social Security education benefits, while those now receiving benefits will experience a 25 percent aid cut each year.

Elimination of Social Security benefits, which go mostly to students from poorer families, will place added strain on the other student aid programs.

It is estimated that these earlier cutbacks alone could force upwards of one-million students to drop out of school or alter their education plans.

Enrollment Announced

Enrollment for the second semester at Hope College totals 2,362 students, according to Registrar Jon Huiskens.

The enrollment is up 12 students compared to the second semester of the 1980-81 school year and 62 more than in 79-80.

Enrollment during the first semester this year was 2,458. There traditionally is

(continued on p. 8)

Lenin to Speak on Campus

by Randy Durband

Karl Marx was on campus last fall. He didn't have very kind word for Adolf Hitler, so Adolf stormed out of the room. John Calvin tried to make us understand his seemingly contradictory character, and Thomas More acted just like a saint. Plato, Machiavelli, Alexander Hamilton, and Catherine the Great also presented their views.

The came at the invitation of Dr. Michael Petrovich for a "Rendezvous With History." This Saturday six more figures from the pages of history are coming to discuss the role of government. They come to us in the bodies of faculty members; but make no mistake, the ideas expounded are those of the character and not the actor.

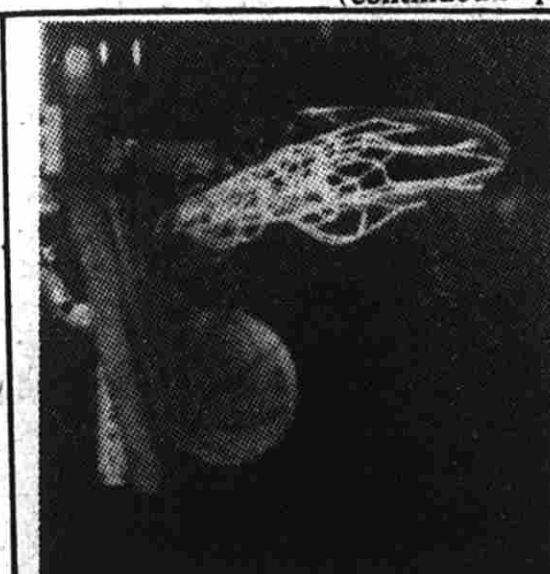
HJohn Stuart Mill (personified by Robert Elder) heads the group for Saturday's discussion. His "friend" Harriet Taylor (Robin Kendrick-Klay), and nemesis, Herbert Spencer (Donald Cronkite) will join him. Vladimir Lenin (John Tamm) will give his radical views, followed by Franklin D. Roosevelt (Earl Curry). The conservative Edmund Burke (Anthony Perovich) will then try to refute much of what has been said.

The discussion takes place this Saturday in the DeWitt Main Theatre at 11:15 a.m. "A Rendezvous With History," patterned after Steve Allen's PBS series "Meeting of the Minds," is one of the Winter Himecoming scheduled events.

Hope-Calvin

Photo Spread

page 14-15



Peace Corps Needs Volunteers

"What do you plan to do when you graduate?" How often have you shuddered as friends and relatives have voiced this ever-surfacing question? Whether asked with the very best of intentions or uttered as matter-of-factly as "How's the weather," this simple phrase can strike fear into the heart of almost every college student.

Many students today do not feel ready to make a long-term job commitment or to jump directly from graduation to grad school. Nevertheless, most of those who find themselves in this position do not care to simply while away their time; a "meaningful experience" is what many search for. Providing some sort of service to others is one way in which many find meaning in the transition period after college. Travel is another important criteria on many lists -- travel and new living environments. For the Hope student, contacts made through the Chaplain's office are one way to look into situations which involve both travel and service opportunities. A second contact point for many students can be the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps publicity pamphlet speaks of "people-to-people co-operation." With this type of objective, Peace Corps volunteers can both work productively helping others and also grow in an understanding of the environment in which they work. The theme of helping people to help themselves is underlined in the Peace Corps program; as volunteers learn through their experiences, they work and live with the people who share in the work.

Dr. Neal Sobania, the director of the Office of International Education, is one Hope alumnus who has experienced life as a Peace Corps volunteer. Four days after graduating in May of 1968, Sobania was on his way to the Virgin Islands for orientation to the program. Since he had chosen to work in Africa teaching English as a foreign language, his orientation involved both an introduction to the cultural aspects of the country he would work in and also a presentation of the language native to that country.

Sobania himself appreciated the growth in understanding of others and the acceptance of responsibility he undertook while in the Peace Corps. Not only did he appreciate the experience he had during his first two years as a volunteer; he also maintained his connections with the organization, working for two more years as a staff member.

But what about all the fearful stories about committing oneself to two years of service in an unknown environment? Does Peace Corps really assign you to a part of the world that might not be one of your own choosing? Do you live in a grass hut, forgetting about your own home's modern conveniences? And does the two year commitment make you put your neck on the line -- especially since you've never had a chance to preview your working situation?

Dr. Sobania can easily calm these fears and answer many other such questions. "No," he claims, Peace Corps does not simply place you in an unknown situation. Rather, it respects your choice of the area in which you prefer to work as it searches for a suitable placement for you. At this point, you, the volunteer, can choose whether or not to accept the placement position. Later, during the orientation period and also during the process of your volunteer services, the opportunity to leave the program can still be negotiated if you are unhappy with your position.

As to the question of what to expect when first facing the new placement, Sobania claims that the image of life in grass huts exists, for the most part, as an element of recruiting. For him, life as a volunteer in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, even included the services of a cook and cleaning woman -- who in turn had her own house servants. Of course, adjustments must be made to the new culture. For Sobania, these included getting accustomed both to bargaining for everything and discovering ways of creating his own entertainment rather than waiting in line for every newly-released movie.

What are the advantages of participating as a Peace Corps volunteer? Sobania points out that in his experience, Peace Corps has been looked on very favorably as a valid job experience; also, it is likely that volunteers must assume more responsibility than they would see in normal working world situations. Also, he extols the Peace Corps system of training and back-up support for the volunteers, especially the language training program: "I'm not convinced that anyone does it better."

In a recent press release, Peace Corp expressed the need to find volunteers qualified to teach math and science, or who are skilled in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, home economics and nutrition and civil engineering. These skills are on demand as Third World countries, together with Peace Corps staff, organize programs to build themselves. Other specific abilities needed by these programs are industrial arts, mechanics, medical lab technology, vocational education and occupational and physical therapy.

If you do not feel qualified in any of these areas, do you have to give up hope of serving in the Peace Corps? Not at all, Sobania explains. The liberal arts graduate is classified as a "B.A. generalist" -- and this is looked on as a positive indication of one's ability to be trained quickly for many positions of responsibility.

Interested in providing a service to others, in travel, and in adjusting yourself to a new living environment? Peace Corps may be able to offer you a position -- a position where you, in turn, could offer your services to others.



Humanities Colloquium

by Peter Flinker

Tragic death in a rain barrel. A wooden leg as a human soul. A side show geek as a modern Ancient Mariner's albatross. A Polish immigrant savior crucified by a tractor tire.

These were the subjects of this year's 4th Humanities Colloquium, presented Thursday by Associate Professor of English Nancy Taylor. The talk was entitled "Some Observations About the Short Fictions of Flannery O'Connor and Eudora Welty."

The Lubbers Loft audience learned that such bizarre motifs serve to bring a heightened moral impact to the fiction of these "contemporary American southern woman writers."

Taylor, who studied these authors during her fall sabbatical, said she became interested in them less for their context than "because they're so good you can't miss them." Taylor found that myth -- the "dramatic or narrative conception of a people's perception of truth" -- was employed in more than 50 percent of Welty's short stories.

In *Clytie*, the story of a "lonely, loveless person who searches for herself and becomes horrified at what she finds," Taylor said, Welty gives many characters classical names implying their symbolic import. *Clytie* has immersed herself in forgetfulness to escape her unfeeling family. When she drowns herself in a rain barrel, earlier allusions to the underworld and the "house of Atreus" myth yield a powerful insight to man's inhumanity to man.

In *Keela, the Outcast Indian Maiden*, a

normal, if diminutive, man is shanghaied into a circus sideshow. He afterwards becomes the focus of the guilt and anxiety of his former abuser, whose sins remain unrecognized and unexpiated. Taylor said she found "obvious resonations with *The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner*."

Taylor said she was drawn to Welty by sheer mastery of technique. With the stories of Flannery O'Connor, however, "it was confusion." O'Connor, "bringing to the reader all the paradoxes of the Christian concept," did so through a "startling, but appropriate" use of symbols, Taylor said.

In *Good Country People*, for instance, a self-hating existentialist decides to seduce an innocent Bible salesman. He turns out to be less innocent than she thought, however, and ends up stealing her wooden leg -- "the thing that distinguishes her from anyone else." The astute reader realizes, said Taylor, that the wooden leg is a symbol for the woman's soul.

Another theme common to many of O'Connor's stories, said Taylor, is "how spiritual pride often prevents people from accepting grace." In *The Displaced person*, a Polish immigrant signs on as a farm hand and becomes the literal savior of a struggling widow. For the reader, said Taylor, he is a Christ figure who, ultimately rejected by the widow and other farm hands, is killed in a tractor accident.

On Tuesday, Feb. 23, Ion Agheana, associate professor of romance languages, will be featured in a colloquium entitled "Identity and the Essential Ambiguities of Jorge Luis Borges."

AED New Membership Drive

The Hope College chapter of Alpha Epsilon Delta--The National Premedical Honor Society--announces its Winter 1982 New Membership Drive. AED each year sponsors a series of programs related to medicine and medical education, and provides a chance for students headed toward the health professions to share with other students the rigors and rewards of preprofessional education.

AED programs this school year have covered such diverse topics as holistic health, new advances in orthopedic medicine, ways for students to gain

health-related experience as undergraduates, and an overview of the complex medical-dental school admissions process by Hope students accepted in several different schools for Fall '82.

Membership requirements include: at least second-semester sophomore status, enrollment in courses that meet medical school admissions requirements, and a cumulative 3.0 GPA. Interested persons are highly encouraged to contact Dr. Jekel, Hope College Health Professions Advisor (3214), or Russ Dykstra, 1981-82 AED President (396-7129), by February 12.

Fine Arts Coming Up

Two Hope College Art Department faculty, a current student and a January graduate of the Art Department had work selected for the Michigan Fine Arts Competition at the Birmingham-Bloomfield Art Association Gallery from March 13 to April 24, 1982. The exhibition which is sponsored in part by the Michigan Council for the Arts will include a drawing by Assistant Professor William Mayer entitled, "Sundog Study". Delbert Michel, Associate Professor of Art will be represented by a large acrylic painting entitled "Winter Dunescape". Student

Michael Northuis will have a painting entitled "Homage A Charlie Mingus" in the show. Also accepted for the show is a painting "Space From A Broken Home" by Chanda Witt who graduated in January with an Art Major.

The exhibition is in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Birmingham-Bloomfield Art Association and is meant to showcase art by Michigan Artists.

The exhibition was selected by juror Grace Hartigan, a nationally renowned painter

Italian police surprised the world by finally thwarting a Red Brigade mission. Brig. Gen. James Dozier, kidnapped six weeks ago in Padua in northern Italy, had been sentenced to death by the ultra-leftist terrorist group. Confident of their security, members of the group allowed Dozier to see and hear them talk; his information may prove vital in efforts by officials to further hamper Brigade activities.

The Japanese Cabinet agreed at last to liberalize their restrictive import policies. Their aggressive export policies have wreaked havoc in many world markets, especially American-made automobiles, while their import barriers protected their own industries.

The White House announced that it would seek Congressional approval for plans to increase military and economic aid to El Salvador by \$100 million this fiscal year, and an increase of \$300 million through 1983. Currently, \$25 million in military aid and \$110 million in all other forms is being sent to the Latin American nation.

A world-wide day of protest against military rule in Poland proclaimed earlier this month by President Reagan attracted less than capacity crowds in American cities. The Polish situation continued to worsen as sugar prices tripled and other commodities also rose dramatically. The Western world has yet

to hear from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa since the imposition of martial law in mid-December.

President Reagan, in his State of the Union address, introduced what he called a "new federalism." The proposal would shift most major welfare programs from the federal budget to state budgets. In return, said Reagan, the federal government would pick up the entire tab for Medicaid.

Senator S.I. Hayakawa of California, perhaps most noted for nodding off during Congressional meetings, announced that he will not run for a second term. Dubbed "Sleepin Sam" for his dozing habits, the 75 year old former college president and author of textbooks on semantics decided to abandon political life after a single term. Among the contenders for the seat are former Democratic Governor Jerry Brown, Barry Goldwater, Jr., and Maureen Reagan, the daughter of the President.

Post-secondary schools in Michigan received an additional blow as Governor Milliken introduced a proposal that would cut \$225 million from state aid to education. Approximately \$169 million would be targeted at state colleges and universities. The Governor proposed that schools make up for temporary shortages by borrowing through private institutions.

GH Chamber Choir to Perform

The Grand Haven Chamber choir will present a concert Sunday, Feb. 14 at 8:30 p.m. in Dimnent Chapel.

The concert is sponsored by the Hope music department. Admission is free.

The Grand Haven Chamber Choir was formed in 1978 by a group of singers who wished to perform a wide variety of quality choral music.

The choir gives four concerts each year, and last year was one of the featured musical groups in the Grand Haven Winterfest. This year the choir will give concerts in Grand Haven and Grand Rapids in addition to the performance at Hope. The choir receives generous support from friends and businesses in the area, and all concerts are offered free of charge.

About one third of the singers received their college music training at Hope. Alumni in the Chamber Choir include Calvin Bosman, '59; Evelyn Hollander Bosman, '61; Barbara Amos Stegink, '61; Marj Otto Meyer, '65; Caron VandenHoek Farmer, '67; and Floyd Farmer, '67, conductor of the choir.

While at Hope, Farmer served as associated conductor of the Motet Choir under the late professor James Tallis. In addition to performing with the Motet Choir, Farmer was also principal percus-

sionist with the Hope College Band, Orchestra and Symphonette. His Master of Music degree was earned at Southern Methodist University in 1969, where he majored in choral conducting, having continued his studies with Dr. Tallis and with Lloyd Pfautsch. Farmer is now a practicing attorney in Spring Lake.

The program will open with "Psalm 42" by Felix Mendelssohn. The work contains a setting of the text of the College motto, "Hope Thou in God." The music is not often performed, but should sound familiar to many in the audience. Mendelssohn uses themes in this early work which are later developed in his most famous oratorio "Elijah." Soloists will be sopranos Fredrika Herrick and Joanna Black.

After a brief intermission, the Chamber Choir will perform works by twentieth century United States composers, including the "Wedding Cantata" by Daniel Pinkham. Texts for the work are taken from the Song of Solomon. Other compositions will include "Michigan Morn" by H. Owen Reed, William Schuman's "Holiday Song," and "The Monk and His Cat" from "Hermit Songs" by Samuel Barber. The program will conclude with Randall Thompson's setting of the Robert Frost poem, "Choose Something Like A Star."

The Quest

by Eric D. Brummel

Hope College's "great religious heritage is expressed through a dynamic Christian community - student and teachers vitally concerned with a relevant faith that changes lives and transforms society." (Catalog, Vol. 117, p. 3)

"It administers all programs - admissions, financial aid, employment, instruction, and services - without regard to race, creed, age, sex, national origin, or handicap." (p. 1)

The above quotations seem contradictory. By referring again to the catalog, p. 27, we find that 81 percent of last year's freshman class, combining the location, cost, size, and field of study categories, did not give as the reason for choosing Hope its "dynamic Christian community." Of course, this does not mean that Hope's billing as a Christian Liberal Arts college was not a factor in the decision. Therefore, this week's question may be most relevant to those included in that 81 percent.

Can religion courses be taught objectively? Please elaborate.

Yes: 60 percent

No: 40 percent

The responses of those answering yes fall under three general headings. One heading breaks down religion courses into categories of belief-type and history-type course. For history type courses, it was thought possible for the professor to retain an objective outlook when teaching the course. It was not so for the courses which are belief-oriented. Here one response is apropos: "If the prof isn't objective and open minded then the course can't be." This brings us to the next heading - teacher involvement.

A majority of respondents, in both the yes and no categories, felt that the degree to which the professor was personally involved was the deciding factor in the objectivity displayed in the course. Some said it was possible for the professors to teach without becoming involved, therefore the course could be objective.

Or, if the professor explicitly stated when his personal views were being espoused, the course could still be objectively taught.

There was another way, some students offered, that religion courses could remain objective aside from those above. This is the third heading - student responsibility. These respondents believe that it is necessary for the student to realize where the professor is coming from, his or her beliefs, and so forth. If students are willing to participate, said one, the class will be objective because of the variety of viewpoints being shared with the class. Usually, this is welcomed by profs and can enliven classes considerably. But, however much class discussion is present, it remains for the individual to always be attentive and discerning so not to be unwittingly influenced by a prof or classmate.

Of the 40 percent that did not believe it generally possible for religion courses to be taught objectively, the major reason was they thought that religion was something that affected the innermost part of the human being and could not be distilled off. The extent to which this was noticed by respondents ranged from the blatant to the subtle. One student said a professor told you "to accept it on faith when there are so many holes in it that you can question it over and over."; at the other extreme, another said that "opinion shadows teaching style."

There are a couple of interesting notes worth adding. A respondent said it was not possible "because the college hires religion professors that are fundamentalists." What about this accusation? Anyone care to comment? One student said that in an introductory religion course he had taken, the professor lead the class in prayer seven or eight times during the semester. What would Ms. O'Hare say to that?

The basic question is which of the two quotation I used to begin this weeks "Quest" is nearest the truth? As always, "The Quest" welcomes responses from all; write in care of the editor.

From the Anchor Files

One Year Ago - Hope College announced a 14 percent increase in the total cost of tuition, room, and board, eliciting angry response from those who cited that inflation had only risen 12.4 percent and faculty members were not receiving raises proportionate to the inflation rate. Public Safety announced that it was phasing out student patrol assistance, with the intention of becoming a full-time, professional security force. Hope beat Calvin in a thriller 70-68.

Five Years Ago - Hope closed down all classes for a day due to a blizzard that blanketed the area with a phenomenal five inches of snow. Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen visited Hope, calling for a national "critical" evaluation of the press. Hope lost to Calvin 85-74.

Ten Years Ago - Hope registered a record 876 freshman applications. A planning committee announced a proposal for a new physical education center, to include a field house, tennis courts, badminton courts and a 220-yard track, which would encircle the field house. Hope lost to

Calvin 82-78.

Twenty-Five Years Ago - The Cosmos, with the able assistance of Dr. Paul Fried, led a drive to bring Hungarian students to Hope. The program succeeded remarkably as Hope brought six Hungarian students over only months after the drive began. A campus survey showed that most students felt that final exams were too subjective. Hope lost to Calvin at the last minute 64-61.

Fifty Years Ago - The Anchor featured a front page article entitled "What is a Flapper?". Next to it was an admonition that "it does not pay spiritually, morally, or physically to study on Sundays." Hope lost to Kalamazoo in basketball by a score of 18-9.

Seventy-Five Years Ago - Hope beat Muskegon in basketball 44-16 and as a reward for their triumph, they were invited to the home of Professor Kuizenga, where they downed oysters and swapped stories about college pranks and basketball.

Folly

Dear Editor,

Recently I answered a poll for the anchor which asked "Based upon last semester, would you spend three more years at Hope? Why or why not?" I replied "maybe" and said "Hope is a christian college, but you have to look to find the Christian." Continuing the interview, Eric Brummel asked me what my definition of a Christian was. I gave my definition of a Christian to be a person who has Jesus Christ as his Lord and Savior. I then continued on to say if a person was following the traditional Christian values, he or she would not swear using the Lords name by saying "Oh, God,"

come home drunk Thursday, Friday, and/or Saturday nights, or cheat on tests. In my one semester at Hope I have noticed that many people do not hold these values, and so I commented on that fact to Eric. It was an additional comment and not a continuation of my definition of a Christian.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize to the Hope College community that I was misquoted, and I urge the anchor to listen closer and quote correctly when taking future polls.

Sincerely,
A Hope Student.

During Christmas break, Hope housing staffers, noticing some odd goings-on, entered one of Columbia apartments. They found a cat and a hamster, apparently abandoned by their owner, and such sanitary horrors as an exposed turkey carcass. In recent memory lay the image of a student in the very same stru...re, who had been caught with demon rum a short time before. ... this tide of iniquity have spread, blob fashion, through the entire unfortunate edifice? For whatever reason, they went through every apartment in the building, and were no doubt shocked to discover empty beverage containers (of unknown vintage) in yet another abode.

At least one law-abiding resident was a bit perturbed to return from break to discover that mother Hope had been poking about in the cupboards.

Of course, it can be argued that such activity is, at most, a minor imposition. But where does a student's right to privacy end and the college's need to enforce housing regulations begin?

As some are painfully aware at times, the housing contract a student must sign to live in college housing gives the staff every right to enter whenever they so desire. If you don't like it you can live off campus -- if you can get permission.

The authors of the U.S. Constitution put in no uncertain terms the individual's right to privacy. Often abused, this nevertheless protects us from those who might otherwise go overboard in their zeal to protect us.

As the Columbia incident shows, this idea is no less valid in the community of Hope College.

We can't demand that college personnel not enter our rooms, but in the interests of amity, perhaps they can refrain from doing so when we are absent. Furthermore, it may be time to take a hard look at the rights we are surrendering to the college, and change them if we must.

They say if you trust someone, he'll become worthy of it. Maybe it's time we demanded a little more of that trust, and retrieved some of the control we've forfeited.

Letters

Apathy of the Student Body

Dear Editor,

Complacent, lazy, uncaring and selfish are labels that have been attached to our generation. As college students now, our formative years were those which have been labeled the "me" decade. While home on break I talked with a friend that had graduated from my highschool in 1972. We spoke of Washington D.C. and his endeavors as a law student. Then we began to relive the nostalgia from our days in highschool. He chuckled, as our conversation on times past dwindled and said with a shrug "It's kinda sad to see how my class has lost all of its idealism; now we just go through the moves." We finished our beers and parted on this somber note.

The more I began to think about this the more it began to gnaw at me. I looked back at my years in high school and at my last four years here at Hope. More and more the catchword has become apathy. The pleas in the anchor, the lack of attendance at lecture and film series, are related back to that dreaded disease "the apathy of the student body." Many times I've heard students complain that there is too much homework and that they'll never get it done. I was as guilty of this as anyone, in the past. This surely cannot be true. You have only to look around you to find a friend who has a decent GPA, is involved in many activities and has a job as well. We always have an excuse; he-she is smarter than I or they are different, etc. And yet when we need to get something done, we do.

To carry this further we can look at our involvement in or our knowledge of the "outside" world. How many people here

realize what Reagan's "new and innovative" plan means over the next four to eight years? Years where jobs, families and paying for school are going to become increasingly important to us.

The President's economic plans are nothing new and are not innovative in any sense of the word. David A. Shannon, in his book *Between the Wars: America, 1919-1941*; writes, "He argued that low taxes on great wealth were necessary to bring about new investment, which was necessary to create more jobs and further the economy's prosperity." (p. 45) In writing this he was describing the policies of Andrew Mellon, the economic architect for the Harding and Coolidge administrations. Federalism, the second phase of the President's plan, has also been tried before. Once in the fifties and it was again proposed by ex-President Nixon in 1970. Just two days after the State of Union Address, V.P. Bush made the statement that in order for Reagan's plan to be carried out the President will have to run for a second term.

It goes beyond school loans being deleted and tightening our belts. The social conditions being created will be extremely explosive. Remember Watts or Detroit in the late sixties; social delineation due to economic conditions can be disastrous. I realize that idealism is not the answer, like any emotional extreme it cannot be maintained. We must though, take charge of our future or life can only get worse.

Sincerely,
Fred Ward

by John D. Lofton Jr.

WASHINGTON - Well, this time Ronald Reagan really has gone too far. Imagine, asking people who call themselves Christians to actually act like Christians! The nerve of this guy!

In a talk in New York City prompting private enterprise and voluntarism, the president said some thoroughly predictable things. For example:

"The most powerful force in the world comes not from balance sheets or weapons arsenals but from the human spirit. It flows like a mighty river in the faith, love and determination that we share in our common ideals and aspirations."

He said: "Let's rediscover America -- not the America bound by the Potomac River but the one beyond it -- the America whose initiative, ingenuity and audacity made us the envy of the world; the America whose rich tradition of generosity began by simple acts of neighbor caring for neighbor."

So far, so good. But still your off-the-rack, standard Rotary Club rhetoric. Then the president detonated his bombshell. Citing a suggestion by the Rev. Billy Graham, he declared:

"If every church and synagogue in the United States could adopt an average of 10 poor families beneath the poverty level -- obviously some might only be able to adopt one, but then larger churches could adopt many more -- but if the average adopted was 10, we could eliminate all government welfare in this country, federal, state and local."

"And because it would be manned by volunteers the cost would be infinitely less and the actual help greater because it would come from the heart."

Commenting on this idea, New York Gov. Hugh Carey said: "You can't expect churches, who are already strained by the demands of their own societies for the poor, to do more." A spokesman for the Archdiocese of New York observed: "American Catholics have made and are making heroic personal and financial sacrifices toward this end, and we realize that much more needs to be done. But government involvement is necessary today as never before in helping meet the needs of the poor."

Calling the president's data "a typically goofy Reagan statistic," a New York newspaper columnist quoted a National Council of Churches official as saying: "We cannot eradicate hunger without governmental participation." And Horace Morris, executive director of the New York Urban League, ridiculed Reagan, asking incredulously: "Churches and synagogues caring for the poor? That is so primitive."

Now, indeed, what Reagan is suggesting is primitive in the meaning of the word, which defines primitive as "of or existing in the beginning or the earliest time or ages; ancient; original." And, in fact, the origin of this idea is in the Holy Bible. It is an idea put forward repeatedly by Jesus Christ.

In an article in the Journal of Christian

Reconstruction, titled "Philanthropy, Romans 13 and the Regulative Principle of the State," Jim West, pastor of an Orthodox Presbyterian Church in San Jose, Calif., makes this point:

Civil law and charity are simply not the same thing. When one seeks to translate Biblical charity into political charity, the result will inevitably lead in injustice.

Says West:

"The Bible stresses that Biblical charity is not identical with political charity. Charity is (1) a personal expression and motivation, and (2) an act performed voluntarily by one person for another."

"We must unmask the notion today that charity is synonymous with a government-guaranteed security which replaces love with force. The abuses of these two characteristics of Biblical charity can best be seen in the shift of individual responsibility to grants of aid by the state. In short, the political love of socialism is little more than 'sounding brass or tinkling cymbal.' Instead of 'owing no man anything but to love' (Romans 13:6), the federal government's short-term debt is approaching 1 trillion mark; instead of loving Biblically, the government has embraced the love of legal plunder."

The upshot of all this, says West, is "that our tax monies are not to be expropriated for governmental programs that are philanthropic, since the purpose of civil law in punitive and retaliatory instead of messianic or creative ... In short, the state is God's hangman. The post-Fall tack of the state is to invoke judgment on malefactors." Caesar's love, as it is currently expressed in the doctrine of the modern socialist-welfare state, "is not only a transgression of political agape, but a travesty of the Biblical doctrine of civil government."

Amen!

In reporting on President Reagan's address, the New York Daily News headlined one of its sidebar stories: "Religious Leaders Call Ron's Welfare Remedy Simplistic."

True. And this is probably what the Pharisees said when they heard about Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

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Peace of Mind

by Dan Rutt

It is comfortable to know that the U.S. is conscious of the struggle of the Polish people, but one country does not a foreign policy make. In a not so unusual style the press portrays Poland as a country whose people have spontaneously arisen against injustice and joined in solidarity to defeat the common enemy of all mankind: totalitarian rule. However, history, which is often looked upon as old news by the press, shows that Polish revolution has been commonplace for many years. The question that I ask is why does Poland get so much attention? I think that this can be answered by many very legitimately, but I have a much more difficult question to ask.

If Poland, why not El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, south Africa, Iran, Argentina, Honduras, the Philippines, Afghanistan, or Zimbabwe (just to mention a few)? Now the initial response may be, "Wait a minute, we can't solve everybody's problems." But, once again history throws a different light on the subject. It seems that we have plenty of time to be involved in other people's problems, but trying to solve those problems is another matter. As far as historical precedents are valued I have found that reading the Department of State Bulletin is nearly worthless in understanding U.S. foreign policy, except in that it shows me that we have little respect for history. I am not old enough to have lived through much foreign policy so I am forced to go to the history books, and what I find is an utter disgrace to this nation! I have heard people say that we do not even have a foreign policy, but for the sake of the people in other countries I wish this was so. Unfortunately, we do have a foreign policy and to the best of my understanding as long as we continue to live with it other people are going to die by it. When we are told of the Polish people being crushed by martial law we are not being told of the Philippines and their years under martial law. It seems that it is not martial law in itself that bothers us, but rather it is who is imposing it. When Vice President Bush was asked if he was going to discuss the notoriously repressive Philippine government with President Marcos he answered, "...when we have human rights differences with countries, we'll, I think, feel free to at least express the position of the United States. But I think you're going to see that done much more quietly than it's been done in the past." However, Secretary of Defense Haig freely assumed the job of Secretary of State when he cancelled his scheduled talks on arms control with Russia in order to complain to them about the Poland situation.

The way the concern for certain governments jumps around I wonder if the people in Washington and Moscow even understand that people live (and die) under those governments. We play

around with countries and their people as if they were a game of chess in which the pieces are returned at the end of every round. There is one thing that I would like to say to the State Department in its attempts to achieve world peace that I think that they have overlooked; governments are supposed to serve the people under its rule, not U.S. "interests". If this at least is not considered fair then what complaint do we have with little terrorist groups without geopolitical legitimacy who are just looking for a piece of the action?

I do not wish to distract from the severity of the Poland situation, but compared to Central America Poland is kid's stuff. When people are forced to dig their own graves and then they are shot in front of all the other villagers because they donated money to help build a neighborhood school I begin to wonder if government was really meant to serve people. This occurred in Guatemala where in 1954 the CIA sponsored an invasion to overthrow the democratically elected government of Jacobo Arbenz and installed Castillo Armas, the first in a line of military right-wing rulers which continues today. Last year in Guatemala 15,000 people were killed and 70,000-100,000 became refugees. Similarly, in El Salvador in 1932 the U.S. supported Maximilian Hernandez and his regime massacred over 30,000 peasants. The military has been there ever since and even the current president, Jose Napoleon Duarte says, "This is not a legitimate government." Likewise, in Nicaragua in 1927 the U.S. sent in the Marines and we eventually hand-picked Anastasio Somoza Garcia to rule, and the Somoza family reign began. In 1979 the Somoza regime fell and the Sandinista government took over. The Sandinista government established the first crack in the old order, but they are far from reaching a stable government free of violence and revolution. This is easily seen by the intimidation suggested in the Minister of Interiors statement, "We have no obligation to let other parties exist." Following this the U.S. increased its friendship with Honduras which borders on Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. This friendship consists of training 15 percent of its army in the U.S. and providing a base for counter-revolutionary movements organized by the CIA, such as the "destabilization" plan for Nicaragua.

In all, the trend-to euphemize-seems obvious and well established. Repression is not new or "foreign" to us and the Reagan administration's continued persistence in supporting this so called defense of democracy of strong anti-communist stance is a farce at best and a crime at worst. I urge you to read the history of U.S. intervention next to this column, and you be the judge.

McCombs to Participate in Print

Bruce McCombs, Assistant Professor of Art at Hope College, has been invited to participate in the Eighth Norwegian International Print Biennale, Fredrikstad, Norway in October of 1982. This exhibition is sponsored by the Norwegian Council of Cultural Affairs.

McCombs also will have work included

in an Invitational Exhibition of "Ten American Printmakers" held at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois in the Fall of 1982. These prints were also accepted in the 7th National Kansas Exhibition of Small Paintings, Drawings, and Prints, held at Hayes State University, Hayes, Kansas.

Seniors Speak Out Finding Our Proper Place

Editor's note: This week's column is written by Beth Van Hoeven, a Spanish major from Albany, New York. Beth transferred to Hope after spending a year at Rutgers University and a year in Spain.

Last week, one of my professors assigned to his four students what I thought would be the easiest task of my academic career. I was wrong. We were told to bring an object to the next class which would uncover a memory. By explaining the significance of this object we would be sharing something about ourselves. A couple nights later, I flooded my room with papers I had accumulated from high school and college, notes from exciting and not so exciting classes, multi-colored photograph albums, old coins, thin and thick books, *Doonesbury* cartoons, *The Progressive*, *Newsweek*, *Times*, and letters. But, I found no memento that could unfold a significant part of me.

Where had I gone wrong? An object is such a simple thing, but suddenly the fact that I did not have a relic was making my life difficult. Its absence made me wonder what else I might be missing.

In an effort to subdue my unsettledness, I thought of my friend, Doug. I skimmed over our past conversations and found a "joke" that forced a stop. One day Doug warned me not to step on the other side of the pavement. I couldn't understand why, until he explained, "If you do you'll be out of place, and when that happens you are dead." We laughed and made sure we were in our proper place the rest of the summer.

I realized that not being able to find my significant object made me feel out of place. I felt like I was missing something I should have had. Maybe, at some point in my life, I went passed a crucial exit, and consequently missed finding my object.

Doug also feels out of place. He was a struggling philosophy major at a small mid-western college for three years. But, the realization that he was out of place in his environment forced a removal, which he hoped would put him back in place. After three more years of searching he's still out of place. He's become accustomed to his position; and I believe he's finally learned how to use it to his advantage. He's developed what is commonly called an "objective eye." He questions our lives: the routine, the apathy, the silliness, the competition, the struggle. Doug is out of place in relation to his environment, but he knows it. I wonder if, in reality, it's more dangerous to be out of place and not know it.

I came to Hope College as a transfer student last year. For almost two years now, I've wondered if I've been in place. And furthermore, I've wondered if this campus has found its proper place in terms of goals and commitments. Let me tell you why. The sum of my memories are precariously balanced between joy and sorrow, appreciation and reproach, enthusiasm and regret, and love and anger. I've had numerous classes when nothing could budge my attention, when I've been so absorbed in the material that I couldn't wait to study and learn more. I've felt an almost abnormal concern and enthusiasm from my professors for their students and lectures. And I cherish a few close friendships. This is good, this is great, and makes me joyful. But my regret is equally weighted. I struggle with where priorities are placed on this campus. Learning, for me, is a priority. But what are we learning outside of classes? I have witnessed an effort on the part of a few, select groups of students, to learn something about issues or critical problems outside of Hope's boundaries. It is too easy to forget that this campus, like others, is an enclosed environment. It takes work to reach out, to understand the world of others and their perspectives, to know what their struggle for survival is. The fact is that our reality and the reality of the majority of people in this world does not coincide, and that it is a luxury to attend a four year liberal arts college. A luxury is usually handled carefully, and treasured, like a memento. I'm sure I'll find an object, because I've been forced to think about its significance. But what else am I missing? What else is this campus missing? Are we asking the right questions? Are we really in place, or does the comfort and security make it seem that way? What will be your most treasured memory from Hope College?

I wish there was a way we could step out of our little world and look in objectively and question what we're competing for. Death for Doug is obviously synonymous with the pain of loneliness, but perhaps not so obviously, it is synonymous with the lack of willingness on the part of those who think they are in place to take the risk of reevaluating their commitments and goals.

I found my object. I'll bring my sleeping bag to the next class. It represents my ardent desire to keep traveling - a form of misplacement so that my perspective remains in place.



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SPECIAL PRICES WITH I.D.

Mess with Hess

Dear Editor:

Never will it cease to amaze me how newspaper columnists muddle issues with cute but fallacious reasoning. I refer to John L. Hess's column in last week's *anchor*. His writing implicitly denies a basic premise of natural law -- self-defense. Excuse me, he doesn't really deny self-defense; Hess, in fact, chooses a passive means as the starting point which will lead to the following erroneous statement: "What we've got going now is an arms race among private citizens that is very similar to the one among nations, and makes about as much sense." I will agree that the international arms race makes little sense -- better MAS than MAD -- but will go no further.

Now if I may indulge myself in some Hessian type logic that if followed may

lead to the eradication of the arms race among our citizens, let me continue. Obviously, Hess's presupposition is that Americans believe the best defense is a good offense; hence the arms race. How then is this view perpetuated? Certainly it is due to the tremendous incidence of and importance attached to competitive sports in our country. Wherein exists the relationship? Evidence the sports dictum: The best defense is a strong offense. The solution for ending the arms race is clear enough. Abolish all competitive sports and in time, perhaps even a generation, the arms race among private citizens will cease.

With tongue in cheek,
Eric D. Brummel

Thanks for Doc Green Memorial Page

Dear anchor staff,

I want to thank the *anchor* for the Doc Green memorial page in last week's paper. Private reflections serve a basic need for a griever. So does listening to a public tribute. For me--and I assume for many others--reading also serves some basic need; I want the essence of the one I grieve for captured in printed as well as spoken and unspoken words. Elieen Beyer does that so skillfully in her article, as does the author of "God Rest Him,"

who clearly lost the same friend I did. To have done it, to have done it so well, and to have accomplished it to meet your Monday night deadline deserves praise as well as thanks.

Sincerely,
Nancy Taylor

(Editor's note: The author of "God Rest Him" was Dirk Jellema.)



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What's To Be Done? The Folly of Reputation

by Timothy Shaffer

Reputation -- the estimation in which we are held, as Webster defines it. Most of us aspire to have what we perceive of as a "good" reputation. We hope that people will think well of us. We hope that when our name is mentioned in conversation, that "good" things will be said. We hope that our reputation will last and that it will be one worth remembering. But to what extent do we let the weight of reputation shape our character? To what extent do we allow someone else's perception of us to determine our actions? Should we tailor our lives around the sort of reputation we hope to foster, or conversely, should we live our lives as we believe and then accept the reputation that results?

All these questions come to me as a response to a discussion I recently had with an older gentleman. He's a very successful businessman and a well-known and well-respected member of his community. The conversation turned to the topic of reputation and he told me that "reputation is the only thing people judge you by. It's not what you do that is important, but what people think you do." To him, reputation was everything. If a person didn't have a good reputation, he could never hope to get ahead. And if a person could never get ahead, he could never hope to be happy.

His point, of course, was that it matters little what a person actually does, for people will choose to formulate their own beliefs (or gossip). For my friend, the most important criteria for determining a course of action is to ask how others will view that action and whether that action might leave one open to possible character assassination. For example, he said, suppose that a young couple were seen entering the home of the guy's parents while the parents weren't there. They would be leaving themselves open to

all forms of possible character assassination. Better that they should never be seen in such a compromising situation. Better that they save their reputation than to enter that house, even if to make an emergency call.

I must say at first that I can understand his preoccupation with reputation. I'm sure that it is the only way that he survives in the cutthroat world of business. It is certainly a sad statement on the state of affairs in society when a person's exterior image is more important than their inner development and enrichment.

My next response, however, is to take his point and turn it completely around and ask, "If people form their own opinions no matter what we do, than what is the point in trying to present one image or another? It will obviously have little effect. For, following his line of reasoning, the only way of preventing others from destroying our "reputation" is to expose them to our every action. Impossible? Ridiculous? Yes, and that's the point.

I cannot live at the mercy of someone else's whims. I cannot allow someone else's interpretation of what I "might be" determine the course of my day-to-day affairs. The only person that I can truly trust to know the motives behind my actions is the person I see in the mirror every morning. And as long as I can continue to look at that person in the mirror and know that I am making the right decisions, then that is the only judgment that I can live by. That and the judgment of God.

Which brings me to my final point. My elderly acquaintance, a practicing Christian, seems to have forgotten one of the cardinal maxims of Christianity: Judge not, lest ye be judged. A belief system that centers its actions around judgment from others only invites judgment of others. For the true Christian, God is the only judge.

Motheral Sees Abu Dhabi

by Kimberly Seltz

There is an island city of mystery and intrigue in the Persian Gulf, an island city where money is as plentiful as sunshine and oil. An island city called Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi is one of the capitals of the Trucial States, commonly known as the United Arab Emirates. It has a population of 35,000 and was recently visited by a Hope student.

Gregory Motheral, of 141 E. 9th St., a senior at Hope, spent his three-week Christmas break visiting his parents in Abu Dhabi. Motheral's father is a civil engineer working on widening the roads in Abu Dhabi and international marketing for the Ralph M. Parsons Co.

"I spent most of my time playing tennis and basketball, until this happened," he said, holding up his broken right hand. "I fell going in for a lay-up. After that, I spent a lot of time in the sun. The temperature was in the 70's."

Abu Dhabi has one of the highest per-capita incomes in the world, due to the "sea" of oil on which the island rests.

"Hardly any citizen of Abu Dhabi works. All their labor is imported from India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. All they (the citizens) do is sit around and spend their money," said Motheral.

Motheral also commented on the visual wealth of the citizens of Abu Dhabi. "All you see them driving are Rolls-Royces and Mercedes," he said. They can't drive

very well either, so if they get into an accident, run off the road, or stall their car, they just leave it and go buy a new one. It's incredible all the cars you see along the roads!"

Oil is the major industry on Abu Dhabi and everyone seems to have a hand in it, "one way or another," Motheral said. There are a few smaller industries, though, including a Pepsi bottling company. "Coke is banned on Abu Dhabi -- it's bottled in Israel," Motheral said.

The citizens of Abu Dhabi, mostly Arabs, still wear the traditional Arab garb; khafias for men and veils for women. "The women can't be seen in public without their veils. It's big trouble for them if they do," Motheral said.

Motheral, 22, has spent his last two Christmases in Abu Dhabi. "My father moves around a lot for his job, so I never know where I'll be going for the holidays," he said. "I've made my permanent residence in Holland because I need a home base." Motheral has lived in Holland for the past four years.

One thing that bothers Motheral about going to Abu Dhabi is the fact that Arabs don't drink, so there is no alcohol in Abu Dhabi. When asked what the Arabs do for fun, Motheral said, "they get high on life, oil and money."

As for his overall opinion, he said, "You know that old cliché -- it's a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there!"



Masters of 'acappella' Art

by Timothy Shaffer

In 1969, five talented young singers who had just left Cambridge University, where they had been choral scholars in the famous choir of King's College Chapel, formed a professional "a cappella" consort of two counter-tenors, a tenor, a baritone, and a bass, and called themselves The Scholars. Next Tuesday, they will appear on Hope's campus as a part of the Great Performance Series. The concert will be in Dimnent Chapel at 8 p.m.

The Scholars sing primarily madrigals—English, Italian, and Spanish—but also sing contemporary English songs, Italian sacred Music, and Glees from Georgian England.

The Scholars have performed to high acclaim throughout the world. *Le Monde* wrote that they had "voice so supple, pure, and faultless that they seemed to touch perfection." "The Scholars are true

masters of the a capella art," wrote *Berliner Morgenpost*. "The Scholars are a must for the music lover." The *Western Australian*. "One can now claim to have heard the perfect vocal quintet," said ABC-Madrid.

The Scholars' performance will be free to all Hope faculty, staff, and students with I.D.



Food for Thought

by Roland D. Van Es, Jr.

Americans take great pride in the fact that in our constitution, "All men are created equal." We point proudly to the recent civil rights acts which outlaw discrimination according to race, color, or creed. And yet, America remains a divided society. Black unemployment has been twice as high as white unemployment in every decade since WWII. Unfortunately, "equal opportunity" will not solve the problem — Lester Thurow shows why this is so in his book, *The Zero Sum Society*.

"Imagine a race with two groups of runners of equal ability. Individuals differ in their running ability, but the average speed of the two groups is identical. Imagine that a handicapper gives each individual in one of the groups a heavy weight to carry. Some of those with weights would still run faster than some of those without weights but on the average, the handicapped group would fall farther and farther behind the group without the handicap.

"Now suppose that someone waves a magic wand and all of the weights vanish. Equal opportunity has been created. If the two groups are equal in their running ability, the gap between those who never carried weights will cease to expand, but those who suffered the earlier discrimination will never catch up. If the economic baton can be handed on from generation to generation, the current effects of past discrimination can linger forever."

To have a fair race, Thurow continues, it is necessary to (1), stop the race and start over, (2), force those who did not have to carry weights to carry them, or (3), provide extra aid to those who were

handicapped until they catch up. The trouble is that in our democracy, none of those solutions would ever be passed. We have an individualistic ethic. But this ethic is unacceptable in a society that has practiced group discrimination in its past. There is no way to avoid this problem. Neglect will not make it go away.

With problems like this, Americans display an incredible schizophrenia. The same people who oppose special programs for blacks support special programs for textiles. We spend millions to subsidize farmers and then complain about the food stamp program which tries to help the people hurt most by those artificially high prices.

It seems obvious to me that if we desire to be truly Christian, or even truly human, we should desire to work for change. So where do we begin? Start with yourself. Examine your own attitudes. Where does prejudice creep in? In what ways have you allowed yourself to become callous to the needs of the local poor? How are your views on social programs inconsistent? Look behind the rhetoric and don't accept everything at face value.

In the end, however, individual change is not enough. Group problems demand group solutions. Sadly, college students

(continued on p. 12)

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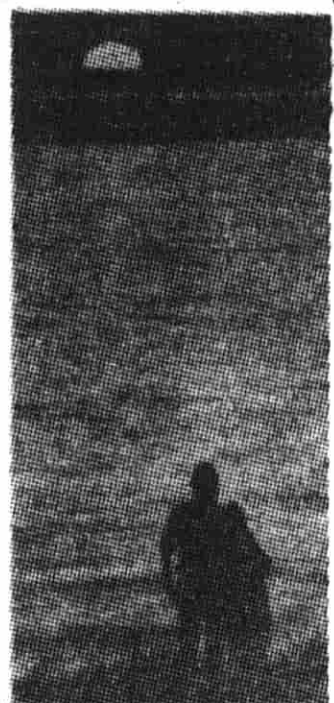
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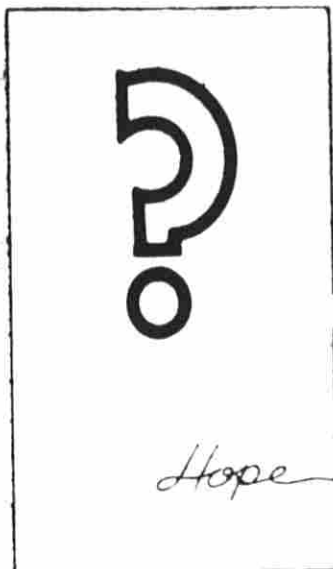
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Do You have next year's poster



This poster, used in 1976-77, is an example of one taken by a Hope College student, Gary Kirchner '77.



1977-78 Poster

The Admissions Office is presently seeking a picture for use as the Hope College poster next year. **You** many already have it.

WHAT IS THE PICTURES USE?

The selected picture will be used as the cover of the catalog, in the design of all Admissions material for the 1982-83 academic year, and for the large "Hope" poster distributed to many high schools and to prospective students.

HOW DO I SUBMIT AN ENTRY?

All pictures must be given to Rob Pocock Associate Director of Admissions, by **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1982**. All entries will be returned to participants after the winner is selected.

HOW IS THE WINNER CHOSEN?

The Admissions Committee will be the final judge. They also reserve the right to select a picture from a professional company. The winner will be notified by the end of April and **\$100.00 WILL BE PAID TO THE PERSON WHOSE PICTURE IS SELECTED!**

WHAT KIND OF PICTURE IS ELIGIBLE?

The Admissions Office will consider original artwork or color transparencies. Five criteria must be met by each entry:

1. Only original photographs and/or art work will be considered.
2. Each entry must be of the highest professional quality.
3. Transparencies must be 35mm or larger.
4. This picture must be suited to a vertical format in final publication.

While any subject matter will be considered, the Admissions Office prefers mood-setting picture which lends itself to the "Hope" caption tagged at the bottom of the poster. Since its inception eight years ago, the poster has always used a sun as its focal point. The sun, however, is not a requirement for consideration of the picture.

Calendar

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

3 p.m., The Alley, Interviewing Skills Workshop.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

3:30 p.m., Peale 50, Chemistry Seminar: Dr. F. Fleming Crim; The Dynamics of Highly Vibrationally Excited Molecules.

7:30 and 10 p.m., Winants, SAC Film: "Murder by Death," \$1.50.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

7:30 p.m., Winants, SAC Film: "Fahrenheit 451," \$1.00.

10 p.m., Winants, SAC Film: "Murder by Death," \$1.50.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8

3:30 p.m., Peale 50, Chemistry Seminar, Dr. Glenn A. Crosby, Light as a Research Tool.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8 p.m., Winants, IRC Film: "Ballad of a Soldier," free.

8 p.m., Dimnent Chapel, Great Performance Series: The Scholar (an English Vocal Ensemble).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

2:30 p.m., Winants and 7 p.m., Vander Werf 118, Mortar Board Film: "The Grapes of Wrath," free.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

11 a.m., The Alley, Resume-Letter Writing Workshop.

8 p.m., Wichers. Guest Recital: Robert Mundel, hurdy-gurdy.

Hurdy-Gurdy is Arriving

by Tim Shaffer

Hungarian hurdy-gurdy artist Robert Mandel will appear on Hope's campus on Thursday, February 11. The performance will be in Wichers Auditorium.

The hurdy-gurdy, first found in the twelfth century in northern Spain, is a six-stringed instrument bowed by means of a circular piece of wood turned by a crank. The hurdy-gurdy sounds very much like a bagpipe, only with strings instead of reeds.

In addition to his evening performance, Mr. Mandel will visit various classes throughout the day, lecturing and demonstrating techniques of the hurdy-gurdy.

Mr. Mandel is a concert artist who has toured Western Europe and recorded with the Makvirag Ensemble of Budapest. He is also a scholar interested in old instruments and has been engaged for some time in the X-ray studies of old instruments at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nurnberg, West Germany.

(continued from p. 1) Student

a decline in enrollment from the first to second semesters because of mid-year graduation and other reasons.

The second semester student body is comprised of 1,214 women and 1,148 men. The enrollment by class is: freshmen 576, sophomores, 563, juniors 592, seniors 445 and special students 186. There are 42 students enrolled in off-campus programs.



Members of Arcadian Fraternity sing of love, barber shop style, in their Friday presentation of Shannanigandies. (Photo by Tom Wagner)

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SNS: Fahrenheit 451

by Paul Fries

There are three great literary nightmares of totalitarianism in the future written in this century: George Orwell's 1984, Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, and Anthony Burgess' A Clockwork Orange. A more recent novel in the same vein has been heralded as a brilliant piece of science fiction by critics and the public alike: the master work of Ray Bradbury, Fahrenheit 451. Bradbury's vision contains a dehumanized society in which a wall-sized television screen in every home serves as the substitute for God, the family structure, and love. Books are forbidden; the occupation of "firemen" involves setting fire to all books that exist. (The novel's title refers to the temperature at which paper burns.) One such fireman begins to question the justice of his government's oppressive ways. Fahrenheit 451 chronicles his rebellion.

In 1966 Francois Truffaut seemed an unlikely candidate to bring Bradbury's novel to the screen. For the French director of intimate, personal, "realistic" human stories such as the New Wave classic Jules and Jim, Bradbury's fantastic property stood in stark contrast with anything he had previously filmed, a formidable challenge.

It appears that with Fahrenheit 451 Truffaut, once a film critic and theorist (which, in a sense, he still is, though he no longer writes about films), saw an opportunity to address a spectrum of topics he had dealt with in the journal Cahiers du Cinema ten years earlier. First, the problem of the genre, which Truffaut sought to redefine or even explode by using it (in this case science-fiction) in bold new ways. It can be

argued that Fahrenheit 451 is an anti-science-fiction film, stressing depth of emotion and humanity over generic conventions. Says Truffaut: "When one is navigating in the waters of science-fiction, one is sacrificing verisimilitude and psychology..." Truffaut, however, vowed to sacrifice none of this. Secondly, the film is one of the mid-sixties series of homages Truffaut paid to the man he deems the Grand Master of the cinema, Alfred Hitchcock. Hence the themes of paranoia, oppression, and insufficient interpersonal communication, as well as

the predominant attention to visual details, e.g., the fluid, sensual camera movements. Possibly most importantly, Fahrenheit 451 gave Truffaut a chance to explore the inter-relationships of the art-forms, paying tribute to literature, the written word as a means of human expression within a cinematic, visual context. The book(s), says Truffaut, is the main character in this film.

Fahrenheit 451, in English, will be shown in Winnants Auditorium on February 6, at 7:30 p.m. It is this week's "Saturday Night Special."

WTAS Album Review

by Dick Hoekstra, WTAS Music Director

The voice is familiar to many. Greg Lake played lead guitar and provided vocals for the trio of Emerson, Lake, and Palmer, a classical-rock group of the 70's, who are most remembered for the hit single "Lucky Man." He also played with King Crimson. The album entitled "Greg Lake" is Lake's debut album as a solo artist. He produced it himself and the production is clean to say the least.

Greg receives help on the album from Jeff Porcaro on drums, Steve Lukather on guitar, and David Hungate on bass guitar. These three musicians are from the rock band Toto. Clarence Clemmons, Bruce Springsteen's saxophone player, also makes an appearance on the album. Gary Moore plays guitar on the song from the album which he wrote called "Nuclear Attack." This song has received heavy airplay on AOR stations. Bob Dylan co-wrote "Love You Too Much," a bouncy rocker, with Lake. "It Hurts" and "Black and Blue" are both touching ballads about love gone bad. "Retribution Drive" features the keyboard work of Tommy Eyre. Eyre, Tony Benyon, and Lake wrote this and the next three cuts on the album, which include "Long Good-bye," "The Lie," and "Someone." The next tune on the album is the single "Let Me Love You Once Before You Go," another touching ballad which was written in 1975. Lake's arrangement makes it sound like his own work. The song received fair airplay on Top 40 stations. The last song on the album is a patriotic ballad entitled "For Those Who Dare."

The "Greg Lake" album peaked at no. 62 on the Billboard album chart, but it peaked at no. 20 on the Billboard AOR album chart. If you get into true-to-life vocals with feeling and flair, and talented guitar riffs, then you'll like Greg Lake's first solo album.

by Tim Emmet

Where does this man get his energy and ideas!? Neil Young's latest work, "Reactor," is chock full of the best Young can offer, plus more, if that's really possible. But it is with this guy. He can stretch rock and roll borders more and more, and never quite break them.

Social commentary, nonsense, and bold messages permeate both sides of this album. The opening number, "Op-er-a Star," tells us not to be ashamed of rock and roll. Just because rock is loud and sometimes obnoxious doesn't necessarily mean you're rubbing noses with the Devil. "Surf-er Hoe and Moe the Sleaze" confirms the fact that there is a vast society of people out there on both sides of the tracks, but maybe the poorer people

are the more honest of the bunch. Without a doubt, the third track of side one is the most off-beat. "Ain't Got No T-bone; Got Mashed Potatoes." That's all the words to "T-Bone." But the song succeeds because of the musical effort of Young and his band, Crazy Horse. It's so hard to believe a song like that, all nine minutes, could actually say so little. But the music is the words. Then Young pulls a fast one on us; "Get Back on It" is a chunky, fast blues number, something you don't usually expect from Neil Young. But that seems to be his method - he's keeping you off guard, barely hanging on. A social remark about our society's mistreatment and discrimination of the over 65 crowd opens side two with, "South-ern Pacific." Young sings, "Now I'm left to roll...down the long decline; Ain't no conductor...But I would be though...If I was younger." The second cut of that side is "Motor City." With today's economic climate, especially in Michigan, Young strikes home brutally hard. He cries, "There's already too many Datsuns...In this town." My favorite cut is "Rap-id Tran-set." What wild singing and guitar interplay: "Rrrrrrrapid Transit...Pppppublic Service...I'm standing in my line." This song also conveys his feeling about the nuclear industry ("Mmmmmeltdown...Cccccccontainment") and the latest round of new wave rock and roll bands ("No wave rockers...Every wave is new until it breaks").

The final cut also provides a stinging social remark. "Shots" conveys the feeling of watching the horror and death associated with firearms. "Ringing all along the border...Like a venom in the sky...Shots...I keep hearing shots." What makes this song so disturbing is Young admitting the fact that violence is associated with human existence, and there's so little we can do about it. It is as if he is pessimistically waiting for the next assassination, or the next war.

Without a doubt, Neil Young is probably one of the most proficient writers of the sixties, seventies, and now eighties. "Reactor" is a fine beginning to the new decade and a message to us that the nineties and 2000 lie just around the corner.

by John C. Vassallo

What do you get when you put six of the best jazz musicians in the world together? One of the finest high energy fusion albums released in the past five years. And if the album is not enough to prove it, the band is touring at the present time to do just that.

Al NiMeola joins five other jazz phenomina (Jan Jammer, Mingo Lewis, Steve Godd, Anthony Jackson, and Philippe Saisse) and exemplifies his renowned guitar excellence in "Electric

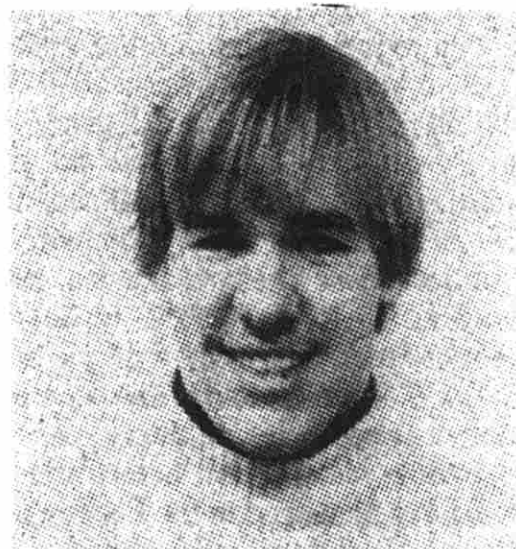
WTAS Jock Spot

DICK HOEKSTRA is the jock-of-the-week at WTAS. Heard every Thursday morning between 9 and 11, Hoekstra specializes in contemporary music. Dick doesn't stop working for WTAS when he is off-the-air though!

He is actually "heard" all-day, every day, since he is the WTAS Music Director (MD).

As the MD (also known as "Music Doctor"), he files new albums and 45's while keeping track of commercial and non-commercial station music playlists.

Every week, Dick's WTAS PLAYLIST and WTAS CHRISTIAN CONTEMPORARY PLAYLIST are found in the hands of record company representatives



across the country.

Over 200 new Contemporary Christian albums have arrived at WTAS since he began his playlists.

Despite his success at WTAS, Hoekstra is not sure he wants to enter the "unstable radio industry." He may put his Business Administration-Accounting degree from Hope to use in the "big money" end of the business someday.

Currently, Dick earns .65 and hour for his off-air efforts at the anchor station.

Dick Hoekstra is a sophomore from Parchment (Kalamazoo suburb), and is active in cross country, track, SA, and FCA.

Rendezvous." Rendezvous is an appropriate word to describe the album. DiMeola has assembled a real "meeting place" of great jazz fusion. The album features Jan Hammer who adds his dynamic keyboard touch and his rock-jazz fusion knowledge acquired playing with Jeff Beck, not to mention the experienced Anthony Jackson on bass or Mingo Lewis or Steve Godd on percussion and drums, respectively.

However, no one guides the music and is more responsible for its feeling than DiMeola. His versatility as a guitarist is evident in the way he changes from musical mood to mood, coloring its course with clean riff changes. "Passion, Grace and Fire" features a duet on guitar with DeLucia. Mood changes are evident in moving from "Ritmo De La Noche" (a ballad) to the title cut "Electric Rendezvous" (a powerful, progressive work).

Moreover, although the musical genius of DiMeola, who writes, produces and arranges most material, is the fabric of the music, he does a masterful job of giving freedom to the other musicians. The album is a true integration of components that leads to a progressive, refreshing whole.

This is visually evident also when seeing the band "live" (Jan. 28, 1982 Royal Oak Music Hall, Detroit) Rather than setting himself apart, he incorporates the musicians around him to accent the unit's strength as a group as a whole, not an individual. 3 stars out of 4.

WTAS Album Give-Away

Back to Backs. Each weeknight at 10 p.m. WTAS plays an album in its entirety, from "back to back." This week's albums are:

THURSDAY - "Rage In Eden" - Ultravox
FRIDAY - "Cool Age" (Christian Rock) - Geri Bard
MONDAY - "Kasim" - Kasim Sulton
TUESDAY - "Greg Lake" - Greg Lake
WEDNESDAY - "Precious Time" - Pat Benatar

Album Giveaways. Listen to WTAS and call in for the nightly album giveaway.

THURSDAY - "A Single Man" - Elton John
FRIDAY - "Positive Touch" - Undertones
SATURDAY - "Pet Sounds" - Beach Boys
SUNDAY - "Perhaps Love" - Placido Domingo with John Denver
MONDAY - "Love Beach" Emerson, Lake and Palmer
TUESDAY - "Eternity Express" (Christian Rock) - Eternity Express
WEDNESDAY - "Dream Police" - Cheap Trick
NEXT THURSDAY - 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. ADAM AND THE ANTS giveaway. One album every other hour and posters of other artists too!

"Potpourri" Show. This evening (Thursday) Jon Jung interviews Randy Durband, feature editor of the anchor at 6:00.

Suspense Coming With Mousetrap

HOPE COLLEGE anchor

The Hope College Theatre opens its third production of the 1981-82 season on February 26, 1982. *The Mousetrap*, directed by R. Scott Lank, is a superbly constructed mystery, irresistibly suspenseful from its first moment to its last. *The Mousetrap*, which is the longest continuously running play in the history of the English-speaking stage, will be presented by the Hope College Theatre on February 26 and 27, and March 3-6 at 8 p.m. in the main theatre of the DeWitt Cultural Center. Written by Agatha Christie, this mystery about eight people snowbound with an avenging murderer has been wearing out actors, furniture, and theatrical records since it first opened in London in 1952.

The Mousetrap is a play with a very interesting, and perhaps, unique history. In the mid-1940's, on the occasion of her 80th birthday, the BBC in London asked Queen Mary what special radio tribute she would like as a birthday treat. The reply was crisp: "an Agatha Christie play." With this request, Dame Agatha wrote a little, 20-minute radio sketch called *The Three Blind Mice* - and a legend was born. Eventually enlarged into the production known as *The Mousetrap*, this piece has been performed continuously at the Ambassadors Theatre, London, since its opening on Nov. 25, 1952. In London alone more than four million people have seen *The Mousetrap*, and it has been performed in 41 countries. In thirty years an unbelievable 166 different actors and actresses have appeared in the London production of this eight-character play.

Appearing in the Hope theatre production of *The Mousetrap* are Julie Reinhardt as Mollie Raiston and Michael Geib as Giles Raiston. Bob Pranga portrays Christopher Wren, with Conni Collins in the role of Mrs. Boyle. Major Metcalk is portrayed by Laurin Cowling, Miss

Casewell by Trish Jenkins, and Mr. Paravicini by Brian Goodman. Cast in the role of Detective Sergeant Trotter is Kevin J. Bailey.

Assuming the directing responsibility for *The Mousetrap* is R. Scott Lank, whose first directing job for the Hope College Theatre was the musical *Working* during the first semester of this academic year. Designing scenery is Gene Gibbons; costumes are designed by Lois Carder; and lighting and sound design are by Michael K. Grindstaff, all of the Department of Theatre at Hope.

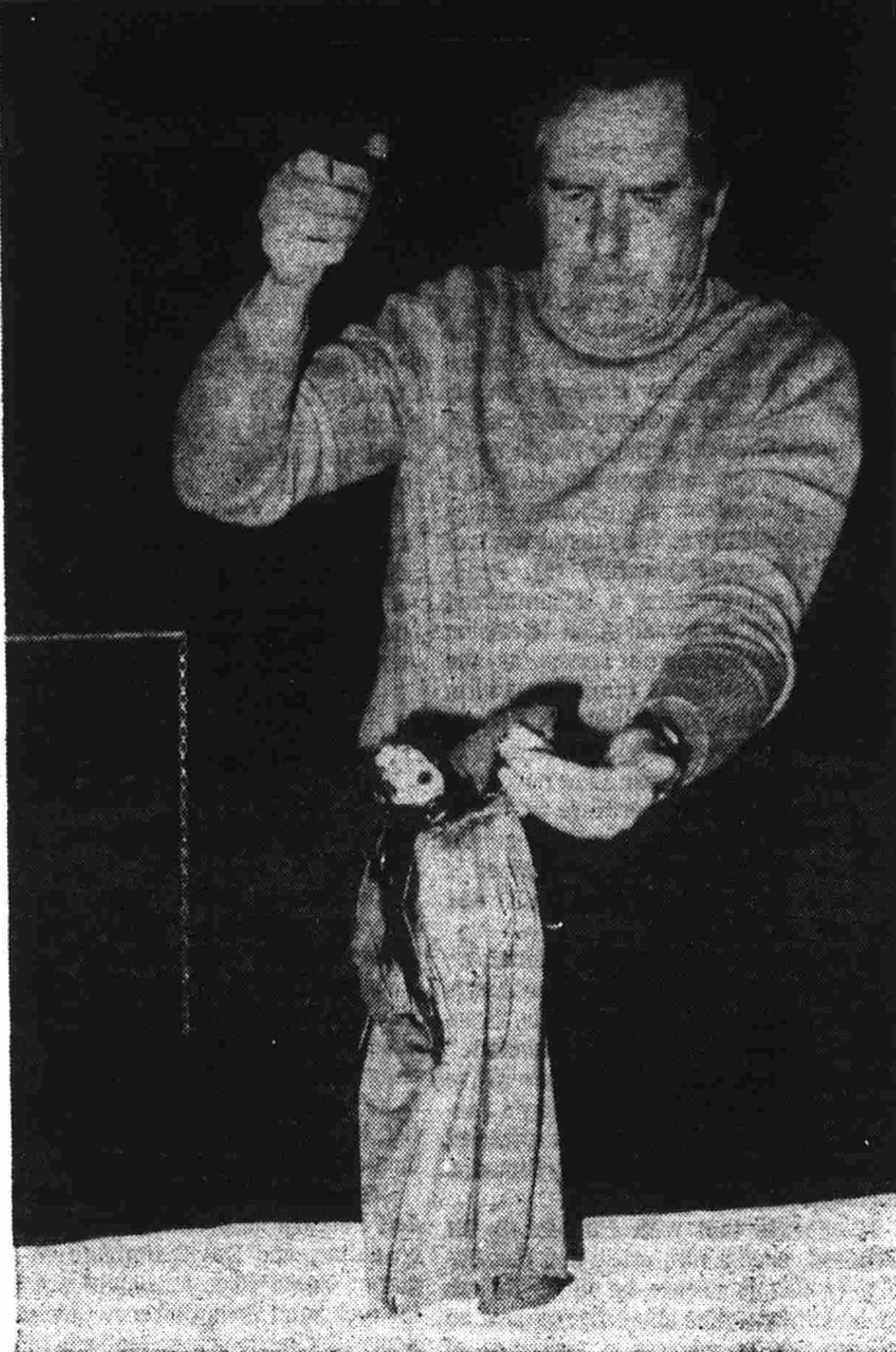
The ticket office opens on Feb. 12. Members of the Hope community are strongly urged to make reservations for this production early. Great interest in this show has been demonstrated by the community outside the Hope campus.

Ticket office hours are 10-5 daily, except Sunday, with extended hours on performance evenings. Student admission is only \$2.00 with an I.D. For those students who care to work for an admission to the production, usher sign-up sheets are posted near the ticket office door, beginning February 12th. An individual may attend the performance in exchange for an evening of ushering.

Also, for those interested persons, there will be an opportunity to investigate the "hows," "whos," and "whys" of the production process, i.e., how the various members of the production unit work toward the finished production. Led by members of the design staff, the director, and the acting company, this discussion will occur in the Main Theatre immediately following the performance on the evening of Feb. 27, Saturday. Plan on attending the performance on that evening if there is interest in participating in this event.

Although snowbound evenings have

(continued on p. 13)



Peter Arnott with a Marionette from Euripides "Bacchae," one of three plays he presented.

SAC'S Hit List



Murder by Death

PG

February 5 & 6
7:30 & 10:00

Winants Auditorium
Admission: \$1.50 w/I.D.

Starring:
Peter Sellers
Peter Falk

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

The Saturday Night Special Fahrenheit 451



Starring:
Julie Christie
Oscar Werner

Saturday 7:30
Winants Auditorium
Admission: \$1.00 w/I.D.

Audition for UMW

Auditions for Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood*, the final production of the Hope Theatre's mainstage season have been scheduled for next week. The auditions, which are open to everyone in the campus community, will be held in Snow Auditorium from 6:30-8 p.m. on Tuesday, Feb. 9, and from 8 p.m.-10 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 10 and Thursday, Feb. 11. Persons interested in auditioning should bring a poem of their own choosing to read.

According to John Tammi, who is directing the production, *Under Milk Wood* is a poetic look at the people who inhabit a small Welsh fishing village. "It's full of life and laughter, poetry and song," he said. "I'm looking for people who complement a good command of the spoken word with energy, humor, and imagination."

Persons interested in auditioning can check out a copy of the play in the theatre department office, 222 DeWitt, for the refundable fee of \$2.00. Anyone who cannot make the designated audition times should contact Tammi at ext. 3131.

Bob Hope says,
"Help keep
Red Cross
ready."



A Public Service of This Newspaper
& The Advertising Council

by Ben Vonk

In one corner of a large, crowded room, two young men wearing Arabic kaffiyeh headgear and three-piece suits gesture emphatically in their efforts to convince a young woman to co-sponsor a proposal to limit international trade regulations. Such a sight might appear unusual to most people, but it is indeed quite common at any one of the many model United Nations conferences that take place across the nation each year.

What is a model UN? It is a simulation of the United Nations in New York, in which college or high school students represent nations from all over the world in the consideration of world issues, crisis situations, and international law. One such simulation takes place each year here at Hope. In past years, high school delegates to the Hope College United Nations simulation have dealt with such topics as Poland, Indochina, law of the sea, natural resources conservation, human rights, and many more.

March 1982 will mark the 10th anniversary of the Hope College Model UN, an event that has grown from a cautious beginning in 1972 to one of the largest such conferences in the Midwest by 1982. In 1972, Hope's program involved about 250 West Michigan high school students from approximately 20 area schools, taking on the roles of foreign diplomats in one General Assembly and one Security Council. By 1981, the Model UN drew over 500 students from 30 schools, including some from as far north as Ludington and one school from Indiana. 1982 may see as many as 600 students and possible three Indiana schools and one Ohio school participating in the program.

To accommodate the increased popularity, the Model UN at Hope had grown, by 1981, to include two full-fledged General Assemblies, a Political Committee, and three Security Councils. In 1982, the program will include a General Assembly for beginning students, a new committee program (replacing the second General Assembly and the Political Committee)

for intermediate students, and four Security Councils for advanced students.

Commenting on his efforts as student organizer of the first Model UN at Hope, Dick Van Dop, currently a resident of the Grand Rapids area, says the administrators were "pleasantly surprised" at the turnout for the new program. Because the program was new and somewhat experimental, Van Dop said he did a good deal of driving to recruit high schools from the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon areas. The reception of the new conference, he said, included some "modest reservation" on the part of some schools, but he met with some very enthusiastic responses as well.

One of the greatest concerns of the first Hope College Model UN, said Van Dop, was to provide a meaningful educational experience for the high school students. "We felt we had to have some issues that the high school students could sink their teeth into and be vehement about." Also of concern was that students be able to accurately represent the points of view of their respective nations, rather than support their own standpoints.

Ten years later, the concerns and emphases initiated by Van Dop and other student administrators are still holding true. With the use of computerized mailing lists and extensive telephone campaigns, the amount of driving has been reduced, but recruitment is still a major operation. Also, prominent world issues are still chosen for consideration, and accurate ideological representation is strongly emphasized.

In this year's General Assembly, now known as Track I, high school students receive two resolutions prepared in advance by Hope College students. Students then research the two topics and prepare amendments to the resolutions to be proposed on the day of the event. A steering committee of Hope students chooses a few of these amendments to be considered, and delegates are expected to accurately support the interests of their na-

tions in debating and voting on these amendments. When all the selected amendments are either accepted or rejected by the assembly, a final vote is taken to adopt or reject the final resolution.

The two issues to be dealt with in the 1982 UN are the New International Economic Order (NIEO), dealing with the distribution of world wealth between developing and developed nations, and international terrorism. Both subjects are of significant concern in the world today, and confronting them in the Model UN will help high school students begin to understand the difficulties of dealing with them in an international forum.

The committee program, under the title of Track II, is new to the Hope Model UN in 1982. It is intended to operate on a level somewhat above that of the General Assembly, in that students can get an idea of how resolutions originate in committees before they are proposed to the entire assembly.

The Track II program of Hope's Model UN is composed of two committees, the Political Committee and the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee. Each country delegation consists of four high school students, two of which attend each committee. In the committees, delegates are expected to submit resolutions conceived and written by themselves. Again, a steering committee selects a few of these resolutions for consideration. At the end of the day, the two committees come together to form another General Assembly to consider resolutions that have survived the committee process.

The third branch of the Hope College Model UN is the Security Council program. In 1982, this will include four separate Security Councils, each dealing with one of four crisis situations: the Somalia/Ethiopia conflict, Namibia's struggle for independence, the turmoil in Lebanon, and "yellow rain" in Indochina.

Security Council delegations consist of

two students each, and the program begins on the evening before the Tracks I and II sessions. Delegates in the Security Council submit resolutions aimed at alleviating the crises directly to the councils, with no steering committee intervention. Also, Hope's administrators present simulated developments in the crises, forcing delegates to devise new measures without prior warning. These developments are released at "unannounced" times, which generally means they are sprung when the council is just about to resolve the crisis as it stands.

Other aspects of the Hope Model UN program include panel debates on the Track I General Assembly resolution topics by Hope faculty and students, and a presentation by a guest speaker. Awards are also given, including 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place awards for each branch as well as awards for best overall school.

This year's guest speaker will be Former Member of Congress Fellow Commissioner Catherine May Bedell. Commissioner Bedell was a radio/TV broadcaster prior to 1959-71 service as a Congresswoman from the state of Washington. For the last nine years, she has been a member of the International Trade Commission, including several years as its chairperson.

Producing the Model UN is no small matter. The program is overseen by Dr. Jack Holmes, professor of political science at Hope, who serves as faculty advisor. His job is to coordinate the efforts of the Hope students running the program. The student positions in the Model UN include three directors, eight administrators, 24 personnel, and as many as 40 additional volunteers.

Preparations for the 1982 Model UN began almost immediately after the 1981 session. Since that time, efforts and work loads have been steadily increasing, and will continue to do so until the events of March 11 and 12, 1982, culminate more than 11 months of preparation and 10 years of growth.

Faculty Forum

by Earl R. Curry

Two matters of substance bearing on the Salvadoran policy of the United States can be extracted from the syntactical grotesqueries on the subject voiced by Secretary of State Haig in recent months. The United States proposes to give more economic and military aid to the authoritarian oligarchy represented by the junta now governing that country; and, the feasibility of employing military means against Nicaragua and Cuba to "stop the flow of arms to Salvadoran guerrillas" is being studied. These military means include blockades, quarantines against and even invasion of those two countries.

Respecting the matter of economic and military aid, Secretary Haig has conceded that the civil war in El Salvador is stalemated. He justifies stepped-up aid on grounds that the Salvadoran economy is in critical trouble or, as he put it, in a state of retrogression. Apart from the question of whether or not the junta should be saved, there is the equally pertinent question about the wisdom of chasing good money after bad. In short, can it be saved? Or, is the United States once again tying its interests and its prestige to a doomed government?

Concerning the second matter, that of military measures aimed at stopping the flow of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas from Nicaragua and Cuba, it is reasonable to ask a couple of questions. First, is there a flow of arms coming to the rebel forces from those countries? All one can say is that if so, the rebels have

kept them well hidden. The caches of arms thus far captured by government forces have been comprised mostly of old weapons not identifiable as Cuban in origin. This does not mean that there are none, of course. It does probably mean that the extent of supplies from Cuba via Nicaragua is limited. Secondly, if Cuba and Nicaragua are supplying arms to Salvadoran rebels, how different is this from the United States supplying arms to the junta, also a government born in rebellion? If each side in the Salvadoran struggle is being armed by an outside supplier, then I suppose it must be a matter of who is the more skillful in putting these weapons to purposeful use. At any rate, it is hardly a matter to make the American Secretary of State fume and fulminate in righteous indignation. Moreover, it is clearly not a matter which by itself could justify military measures against the suppliers, Cuba and Nicaragua.

If it could be demonstrated that some vital U.S. interest required such action (a preposterous notion on the face of it) then that action should not be couched in the rhetoric of altruism but called what it in fact would be, armed aggression to achieve a political objective. If American policy should lead to such an action, we would find ourselves reverting to the days of conducting Caribbean diplomacy by Marine assault, a policy that has long since proven its shortsightedness.

The two lines of American policy outlined above along with the questions that they have prompted bring into focus what

appears to me to be the basic rationale behind that policy and the strategy following from it.

The United States has characterized the rebel forces attempting to overthrow the ruling junta as having objectives that are offensive to North American values and inimical to North American interests. A State Department study released in March officially branded the Salvadoran struggle as "a textbook case of indirect armed aggression by Communist powers." The report argues further that the situation in El Salvador presents a strikingly familiar case of Soviet, Cuban and other Communist involvement in a politically troubled third world country....

Their objective in El Salvador as elsewhere is to bring about -- at little cost to themselves -- the overthrow of the established government and the imposition of a Communist regime in defiance of the will of the Salvadoran people.

Moreover, according to this report, these efforts are being supported by an international Communist movement subservient to Moscow. The regional sponsors of the Salvadoran guerrillas are Cuba and Nicaragua but the guarantor and financial backer is assumed to be the Soviet Union. Finally, without the arms provided by the Soviet Union and its hemispheric hit men, the Salvadoran revolt would collapse. From these considerations it is clear to American policy makers that U.S. support must be given to those elements in El Salvador who offer hope of resisting the Communist

menace even if this leads to an authoritarian regime.

If we analyze the case as delineated in this report, we find two main points. First, the Salvadoran rebels are Communist and second, there would not be a rebellion if not fomented and armed by international Communism. The first assertion is oversimplified and the second is erroneous. Communists do participate in a coalition comprised otherwise of Socialists, Democratic Socialists, and Christian Socialist who make up the leadership of the rebel forces. Communists do not dominate the coalition and the tie to international Communism, to the extent that it exists, varies from one Communist to another. As to the origins and persistence of the Salvadoran civil war, it began and will continue with or without arms supplied from outside the country. Its causes are real and have broad application to the whole Central American region.

There is little that is new or surprising in the current struggles that beset El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The landless peasants, the ravaged workers and the middle class intellectuals have for decades been attempting to overthrow the military and landed oligarchy who for generations have run these countries like their own little general stores. The United States has long befriended these right wing regimes and the phantom stability that they represent.

Also not new, however arcane, is the in-

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An Alternative to Force in El Salvador

El Salvador

(continued from p. 11)

sistence by the present government in Washington that the governing junta in El Salvador has no worse fault than that it presides over a primitive economic and social order that requires authoritarian methods to implement free market, capitalist precepts for the ultimate benefit of all Salvadorans. Military and economic support from the United States will provide the time needed by the right-wing dictatorship to win the masses from the seductive promises of socialism. This defense of right-wing authoritarianism finds a receptive audience among many Americans whose moral sensitivities are numbed by a mindless anti-Communist ideology. This moral insensitivity enables the current Washington Government to exonerate the right-wing junta in El Salvador of killing three nuns and a labor leader who were American nationals, and of slaughtering more than 400 women, children, and elderly men in a remote mountain village only last week. One day after this holocaust, the Reagan administration announced that it had discovered no reason to believe that the Salvadoran junta was guilty of human rights violations. Therefore, it would step-up economic and military aid.

In spite of all the evidence that the State Department's assessment of the conflict in El Salvador is wrong, the administration continues to debate expand-

ed military measures against not only El Salvador but against Nicaragua and Cuba and President Reagan has invoked the discredited State Department report referred to above to warrant the continued consideration of such measures as legitimate options.

As against this policy of sabre rattling and mindless anti-communism, I propose that the U.S. throw in with the rebels.

President Reagan should seize the opportunity to do in Central America what Richard Nixon did in China; turn American policy around in a dramatic way by recognizing that people in other nations must be allowed to resolve their own problems in their own way. The cause of the conflict in El Salvador today, just as was the case in Nicaragua and Cuba before it, is rooted in deep economic and social divisions in Salvadoran national life. Land and wealth, political power and privilege are enjoyed by a few oligarchs who cling to their advantages with selfish tenacity. The resolution of the conflict lay in the amelioration of those conditions. This effort could be advanced if the U.S. would endorse the initiative of France and Mexico to recognize the rebel leaders as a legitimate political force and press the junta to negotiate with them. As it now stands the junta can ignore all effort at mediation because they believe they have Washington's support for a

purely military solution. What may be the consequences of supporting the left wing rebels? If the left wing is given an opportunity to share in governing El Salvador, what may the consequences be? Would democracy and pluralism and a mixed up economy be respected? Or would a Castro style regime follow? Guillermo Ungo, head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, says that democracy would be respected and economic development would occur within a capitalist framework. He argues also that friendship with the U.S. is a matter of necessity and not of tactics.

The estimate by Mr. Ungo may be a bit too sanguine and no doubt is aimed at mollifying North American anxieties. But there are worse things than land reform and the nationalization of banks. The alternative to accommodating the forces of change is to drive them into the arms of a more dangerous foe. There are no guarantees of anything in this world, of course, and least of all that the revolution in El Salvador will not result in a left-wing dictatorship. But that result is certain if the U.S. persists in seeking a military solution.

The history of the Caribbean region for the last five centuries is one of oppression of the landless many by the privileged few who have governed with all malice and no charity. More recent history has

witnessed a rising crescendo of protest from the oppressed accompanied by a stubborn and increasingly violent assault on their tormentors. The future of this cause is written in the histories of the Mexican, Cuban, and Nicaraguan revolutions.

The results of these revolutions commend a policy to the United States for the present crisis in El Salvador. Bow to History. Make peace with the left wing forces in Nicaragua and give encouragement to the rebellion in El Salvador by supporting the idea of forcing the junta to negotiate with the rebel leaders. Make no mistake about it, these governments will redistribute land, nationalize banks and some industries. But they are more nationalistic than socialist and they are not Communist at all if by that it is meant they are the minions of Moscow. Policies which resist this tide may succeed for a time but in the long run will be bankrupt.

The revolutionary movement in El Salvador and other Central American countries, if not this year then next, will efface the centuries of selfish exploitation. The U.S. can accommodate itself to this tide of events and satisfy its security needs in the hemisphere. Or, it can resist and like other reactionary hegemonies of past ages observe its own increasing isolation until it stands at last alone.

Editor's Note: With this article by Dr. Curry, we are kicking off a weekly "Faculty Forum." This is open to all faculty members, and the topics are free for them to choose. We encourage faculty members to contact us if they would like to take part in this.



The food table at the International Fair, held in the Kletz last week Tuesday. The Fair introduced students interested in foreign travel and study to the many programs offered by Hope -- and let them take in slides, music, dancing, and desserts of the various land. The Fair was organized by the International Education Office. (Photo by Tom Wanger)

Tallmadge Will Give Recital



Jody Tallmadge, a Hope College pianist, will give her Junior Recital this Saturday, February 6, at 8 p.m. in Diment Chapel.

Miss Tallmadge, from Ithaca, New York, will play Mendelssohn's *B flat Variations*, Mozart's *C Major Sonata*, five preludes by Chopin, and six preludes by Paul Creston.

The Junior Recital is a part of the curriculum requirement for Performance majors in Music. A Senior Recital is also required.

Miss Tallmadge is currently studying under Associate Professor of Music Joan Conway.

(continued from p. 7)

Food

have one of the lowest voter participation rates. Get involved in your local politics. Begin to ask questions, to write letters. Find out who in your community is concerned, find out who is doing something about that concern. Examine your home church. Are the social action committees active? Does the church budget give a priority to social programs? Does your minister speak out about injustice or does he bow to community pressure and keep his concerns under his hat?

Before you start throwing stones, be sure your own house is in order. But once you begin to change yourself, don't be afraid to discuss the issues with others. There is a place for Christian criticism. Jesus said, "If you are not for me you are against me." Christ does not tolerate the luke warm, and neither should we.

Student Appropriations Committee Budget Plans

The Student Congress Appropriations Committee is now in the process of forming the student activities budget for the 1982-83 school year. Approximately \$64,000 will be allocated for various campus organizations and events.

Organizations requesting a budget will have to fill out a budget request form and submit it to the Appropriations Committee. The Committee will examine the budget requests and meet with each organization individually to discuss proposed budgets and question details.

The Appropriations Committee will then submit the entire budget package to Stu-

dent Congress for consideration. Individuals and organizations may appeal to Student Congress for changes in the proposed budget at the March 17 meeting of Student Congress.

The proposed budget will be made available to students through the *anchor* prior to the Student Congress meeting. The finalized budget will be made available in the same way.

Organizations may apply for a 1982-83 budget by calling Rick Dernberger at 6283 or Dave Vanderwel at 2110 for a budget request form. Request forms are due by Wednesday morning, February 17.

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150 Years of U.S. Intervention

PAGE 13

FEBRUARY 4, 1982

by Dan Rutt

In 1821 Central America won its independence after 300 years of Spanish rule. For two years it was part of Mexico; then in 1823 the Central American Federation was formed. That same year, U.S. President Monroe formulated the Monroe Doctrine, warning that the U.S. would intervene to "protect its interests" in the hemisphere. The following is a summary of where that doctrine has taken us.

1831--U.S. investors decide to dig a canal through Nicaragua.

1837--President Van Buren sends Commissioner Stephen to negotiate for the right-of-way--not with Nicaraguans but with U.S. business men.

1847--U.S. signs the first formal canal agreements. Several treaties will be signed in the next 53 years; all will fail.

1850--U.S. and Britain sign the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which provides that they will share Nicaragua equally, both "canal and peoples". U.S. representative to Nicaragua, George Squier, publishes a book in which he states: "Just like San Francisco or California, Nicaragua will someday be part of U.S. territory."

1848-56--Discovery of gold in California encourages private investors to build a railroad across Panama. The U.S. Marines move in to break strikes. The U.S. intervenes four more times until the construction company goes broke in 1868.

1854--U.S. warship "Cayne" arrives in Nicaragua, demanding an apology and indemnity for a protest that culminated in an attack on the U.S. foreign ministry. When the Nicaraguans refuse, the "Cayne" shells the port of San Juan del Norte.

1855--The Nicaraguan Liberal Party recruits U.S. adventurer William Walker, who betrays them. Backed by a mercenary army, he makes himself president in 1856.

1880--President McKinley takes advantage of Cuba's War of Independence

from Spain by occupying Cuba and opening a military base in Puerto Rico.

1888--U.S. invades Haiti.

1902--President Roosevelt imposes the Platt Amendment on Cuba, giving the U.S. statutory authority to intervene at any time.

1903--President Roosevelt wields big stick on Honduras and the Dominican Republic through military interventions; then after signing a treaty to acquire the Panama Canal region from Columbia, strongly backs Panama's independence struggle to reduce U.S. royalty payments.

1904-16--U.S. decides to run Panama customs until 1912 and occupies the Dominican Republic off and on until 1916.

1906-9--Roosevelt intervenes in Cuba again sets up a naval base.

1907--U.S. Navy violates Nicaraguan and Salvadorian Jurisdiction by occupying the Gulf of Fonseca. "Peace and friendship" treaties are sent to Central America as the U.S. intervenes in Honduras and imposes a new tax system on the people of the Dominican Republic to pay off debts to U.S. banks.

1909--U.S. Nicaraguan relations hit rock bottom and the Marines are sent in again. This is followed by twelve interventions and eight invasions in the next 25 years.

1912--Military interventions in Cuba and Panama. President Wilson is elected and he breaks all previous records for military adventures in the Americas.

1914-34--Twenty-six years of constant U.S. intervention to protect corporate and banking interests. Haiti is occupied from 1915-34, followed by customs control until 1941. A government of U.S. Navy officers rules the Dominican Republic from 1916-34, with customs control until 1940. President Hoover has Rafael Conidas Trujillo installed in power in 1930; his rule extends for thirty years. Cuba is occupied from 1917-33. In 1923 he blocks plans to form a Federal Republic of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, takes over Salvadoran customs, and hands Central

America more "peace and friendship" treaties.

1926-34--U.S. occupies Nicaragua for the third time with thousands of troops, bombing most of northern Nicaragua. They were met with serious opposition from Augusto Cesar Sandino and his Defensive Army of the National Sovereignty of Nicaragua. After negotiating a truce between Sandino and the National Guard, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Bliss orders Sandino murdered.

1933-45--President Roosevelt stops sending the Marines but continues to install, arm, and foot the bill for despots like Somoza and Trujillo. U.S. military assistance program started. During WWII the Navy occupies Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, Bermuda, St. Lucia and the Bahamas and the Caribbean against German U-boats.

1948--President Truman intervenes in Costa Rica. He sends the first military training mission to El Salvador.

1952--U.S. backs the second rise to power of dictator Fulgencio Batista and unilaterally declares Puerto Rico a "Free Associated State."

1952-4--The State Department and CIA overthrow the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala on behalf of the United Fruit Co.

1954-61--In Guayana the government of Cheddi Jagan is subverted by the CIA and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

1957--President Eisenhower sets up the Office of Public Safety to train Latin American police. The program was abolished by Congress in 1974 after proof that it was training the police in torture techniques.

1961--The Alliance for Progress gets underway as a cover for military, policy, and espionage activities, as part of the "civic-military" strategy for the region.

1961--Months of training in Guatemala and Nicaragua end in disaster for CIA-backed mercenaries in the Bay of Pigs.

U.S. armed forces help overthrow a progressive junta in El Salvador, as a State Department-AFL-CIO project, the AIFID moves in.

1962--The infamous Cuban missile crisis.

1964--U.S. creates the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), comprising the defense ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, to control and coordinate military rule in the region. CONDECA chiefs are directly responsible to the U.S. Southern Command Headquarters in Panama.

1965--President Johnson sends 20,000 Marines to the Dominican Republic; CONDECA forces participation. Captured mercenaries reveal the existence of secret training camps in Nicaragua for the invasion of Cuba.

1965-6--U.S. Special Forces coordinate Operation Guatemala, killing 20,000 civilians to suppress 400 guerrillas.

1976-80--the CIA works to destabilize the elected government of Jamaica; CONDECA intervenes in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

1979--President Carter sets up an airborne Caribbean Task Force and orders the Operation Solid Shield naval maneuvers around Cuba's Guantanamo Bay.

1980--CIA efforts to destabilize the new government in Grenada suspected to include attempted assassination of the entire cabinet. U.S. Coast Guard establishes a base in Barbados to better patrol the Eastern Caribbean. President Carter steps up military aid to Honduras and El Salvador.

1981--President Reagan sends military "advisors" to El Salvador and sends military aid to Guatemala by presidential order to bypass consideration by Congress.

1982--President Reagan is satisfied with human rights in El Salvador and sends millions of dollars in military aid.

1983--?????????

Looking Abroad

Life in the Netherlands

by Trish Daniels

I was born and raised in the Netherlands, a fairly small country in Europe, with 15 million people occupying only less than one quarter of the size of Michigan. I can assure you that I know the definition of the word "overpopulation."



Netherlands means lower lands. We have dikes to keep the water out. Our dikes were not as good as we had hoped them to be and in 1952 we had to pay for it with some 2600 lives. My hometown is Den Haag. With its population of 650,000 people, we have about 80 percent of the people living in apartment buildings about 6-10 stories high. These apartments range from very cheap to very expensive, depending on their location.

Some feelings of shame always come over me when Americans ask me if I miss the Netherlands, and tell them that I

honestly don't and never have. I did miss my family when I first moved here, but never the country itself.

The one thing I really like about the Netherlands is its educational system. Often I hear American students complain: "I was a straight A student in high school, and look at me now." It seems that many students here don't decide if they are fit for college until they get there, whereas in the Netherlands, you decide before that time comes. At the age of 12 or 13 we take a test, and the results tell us what type of school to attend. We choose from five schools, with the best one being called Gymnasium. Only this school will allow you admission to a college. It's tough and competitive and requires many classes throughout those six years. But it's worth it, because now you can attend college, and job opportunities will be better.

Family life is another thing that is different. In the Netherlands, your family is the center of your attention, but here friends are very important. There is a simple explanation for this. When Americans go off to college, they often move away from home and only see their family on holidays, and therefore rely on their friends. In the Netherlands, the cities in which the colleges are located are so overcrowded with their own people that there is no place for the students. Therefore, many students have no choice but to commute, and never get a chance

to live with people their own age. Back home it's very normal for people 25, 26, or 27 years of age to still live with their parents.

In the U.S., with a population of 220 million people, there are only two main political parties, the Republican and the Democratic party; however, the Dutch find it necessary with a population of 15 million people, to have 24 political parties, all participating in the elections. I don't think this makes people happy, but totally confuses them. While trying to decide how party X differs from party Y, they find out that it doesn't at all! I always anticipate the elections with great pleasure because even the political parties themselves get confused.

One great advantage of having lived in a European country is that it makes you feel like a world traveler. I have visited almost every country in Europe, except a few communist countries. Although the Netherlands is not located near the center of Europe, it's in a perfect spot. Three or four hours north, east, south or west will get me to Denmark, Germany, Belgium or England. Now that I live here, I realize how lucky I was to have had the opportunity to travel so much.

I really like Europe for its variety of lifestyles, languages and old cultures, but I love America for its space, openness, opportunities, and the friendliness of its people. This is a great place to live and I am happy I came to the U.S. But in a way,

I'll always be a foreigner in this country which was built by foreigners. Although I hope to make the U.S. my permanent home in the future, I'll always remember my home country with warm feelings because I was happy there, but also with some kind of sadness, because with leaving my country I left more behind than its soil.

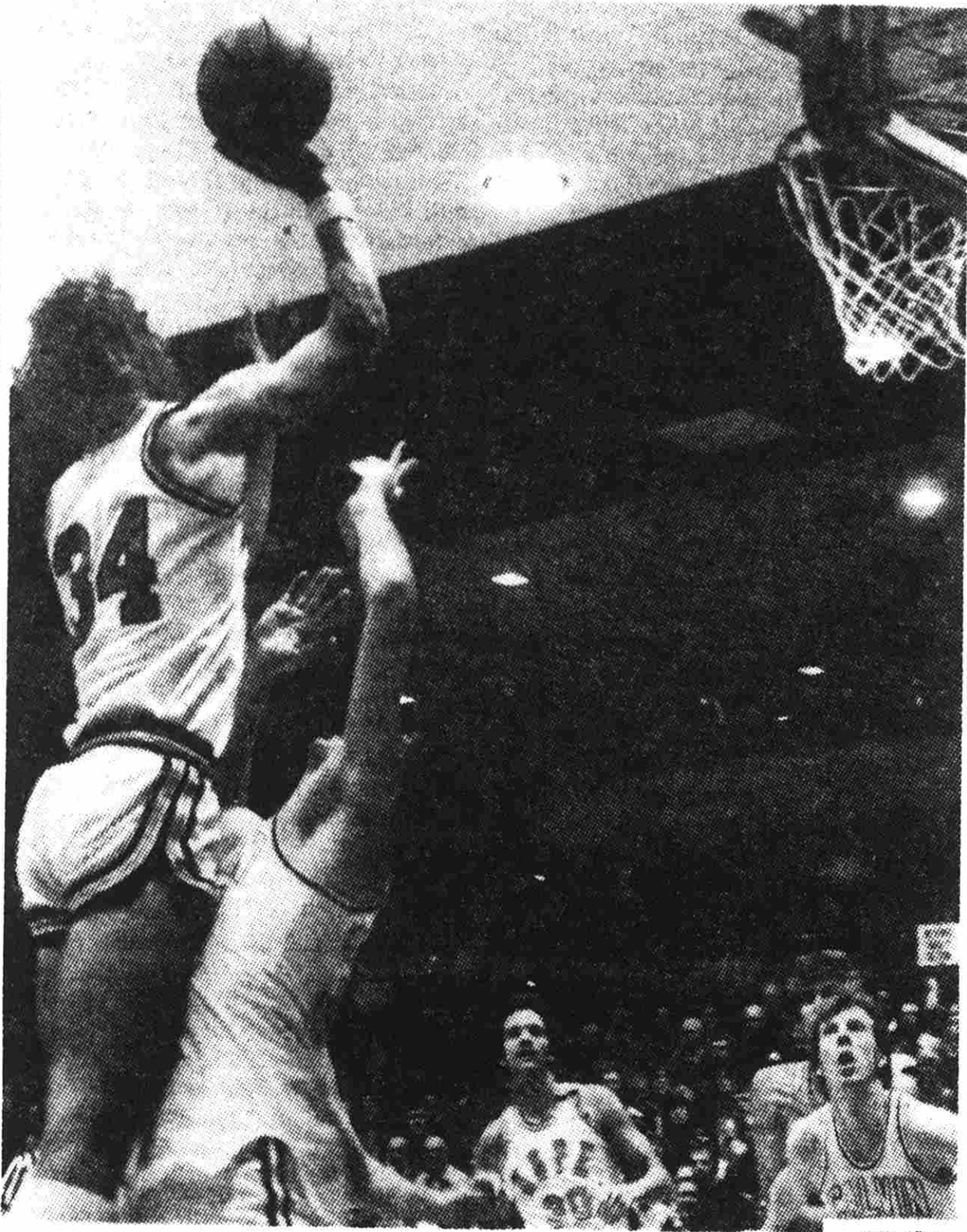
(continued from p. 10)

Mousetrap

been the rule of late in western Michigan, an evening snowbound with this cast of characters so skillfully drawn from the vivid imagination of Dame Agatha Christie should provide far more than the usual icy chill of the wind and cold of the snow...suspense galore to warm the wintry heart.

Hope Does It Again:

HOPE COLLEGE anchor



by Jim Goorhouse

Hope College, moving up to seventh in the latest NCAA III poll and leading Division III in scoring margin, faced their toughest test of the young conference season last week and came through with flying colors. The Dutchmen kept their league record unblemished with victories over Calvin, 73-62, and Albion, 88-86, to remain in a first place tie with Olivet in the MIAA.

The crowd was overflowing last Wednesday at the Civic Center as the Dutch hosted Calvin, our age-old rivals from Grand Rapids. The fans set the stage for another uproarious game from the outset, waving their blue, orange, and white towels to urge the Dutch on to a maximum effort.

This support apparently helped Hope a great deal, as the Dutch opened a large lead early in the game. Matt Neil led this early surge, hitting from all angles to account for 8 of the Dutchmen's first 12 points.

Hope, using a 1-3-1 zone defense which stifled the Knights offense, continued to add to this advantage, increasing their lead to 19 points, 31-12, on a Scott Benson jumper with 3 seconds left after a well-executed stall. Defense was truly the key

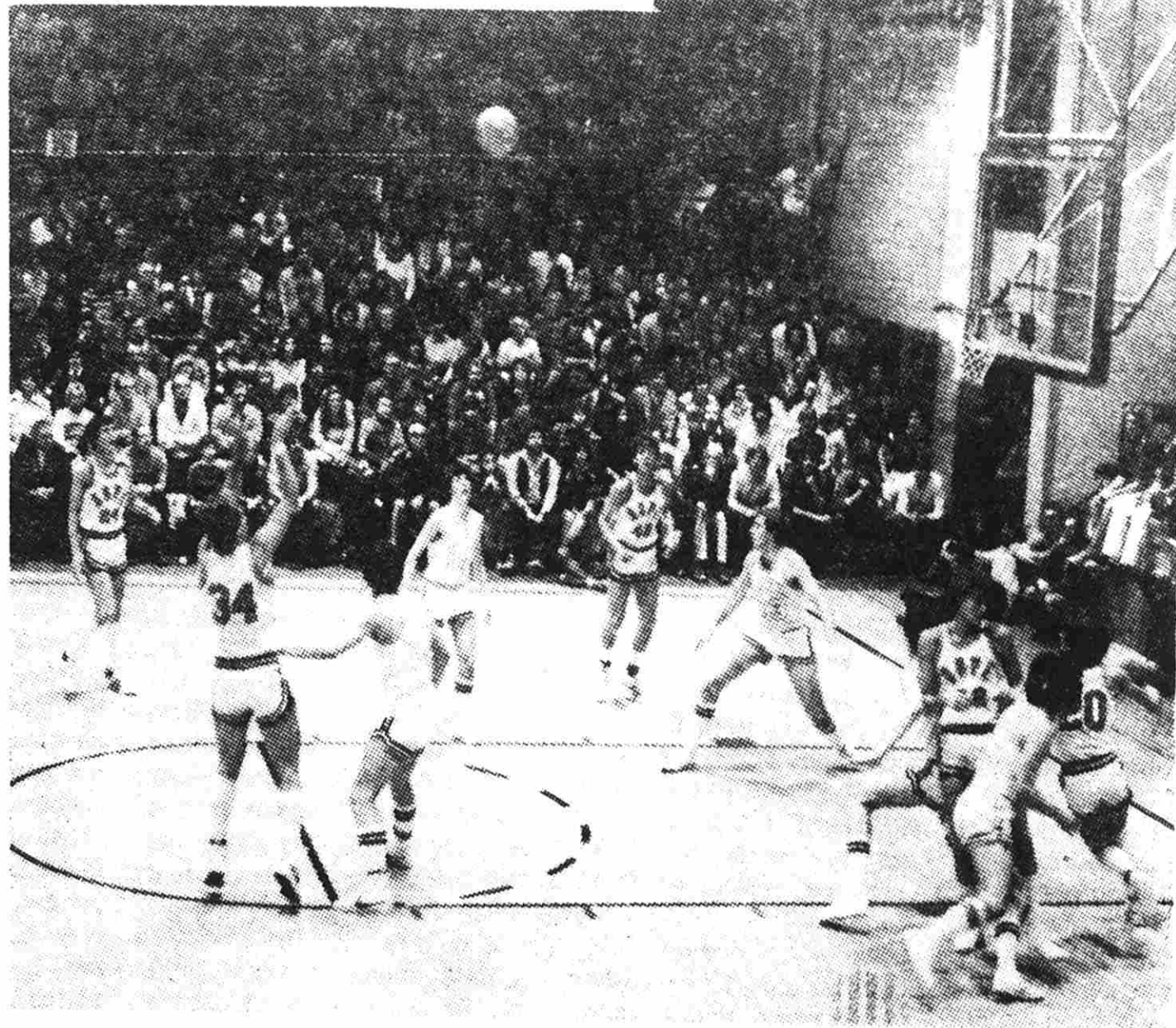
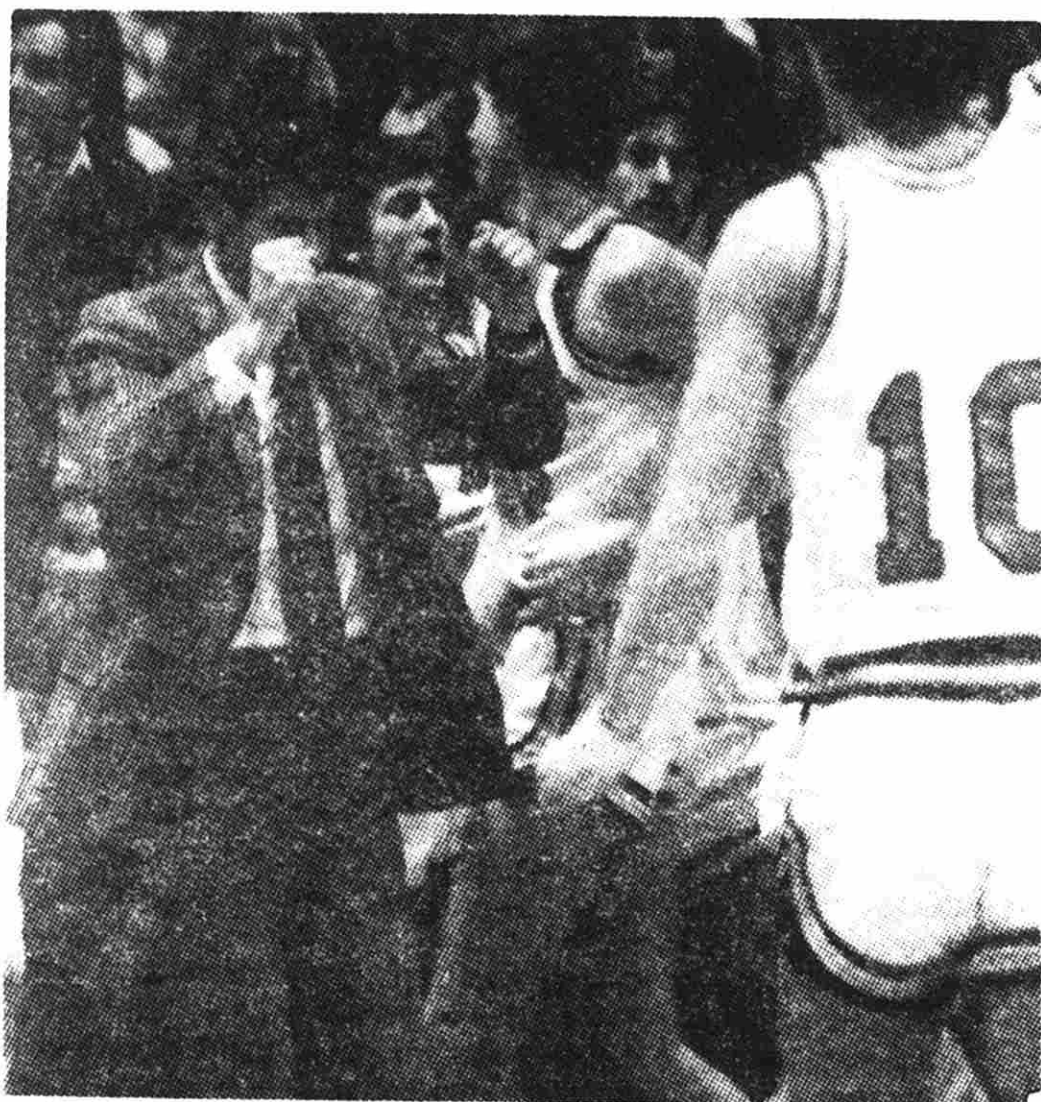
to Hope's outstanding first half, as they held Calvin to 12 points on 20 percent shooting from the floor in the first 20 minutes.

As sometimes occurs when a team jumps to a commanding lead early, their intensity diminished in the second half and what looked like a runaway became a hard-fought struggle. It seemed as if Hope would avoid this fate, as their lead reached 26 points, 54-28, behind the scoring of Neil and Jeff Heerdt.

However, the Dutch seemed to lose their momentum at this point and began to stand around on defense, allowing the Knights high percentage shots. Calvin's 71 percent shooting in the last 10 minutes combined with Hope's inability to hit free throws to cut Hope's lead to 7 with just over a minute remaining. The Dutchmen then buckled down and two steals and layups in the last 30 seconds accounted for the final victory margin.

Heerdt and Neil carried the brunt of the offensive load for the Dutch, pouring through 20 and 21 points, respectively. Benson also reached double figures for Hope with 11 points and Todd Schuiling, with 9 assists, and Rick Reece, with 6 assists, helped keep the Dutchmen's offense in high gear.

Far from relaxing after this win over Calvin, the Dutchmen faced another stern test last Saturday, traveling to Albion to face a Briton team seeking to break a three game conference losing skid. Hope came out slightly flat and Albion took advantage of this lethargy, beating the Dutch badly on the boards, at times getting as many as four or five opportunities to score per possession. As a result, the Britons attempted 48 shots in the first half and netted 21, building a 50-39 halftime lead.



Defeats Calvin 73-62

PAGE 15

FEBRUARY 4, 1982

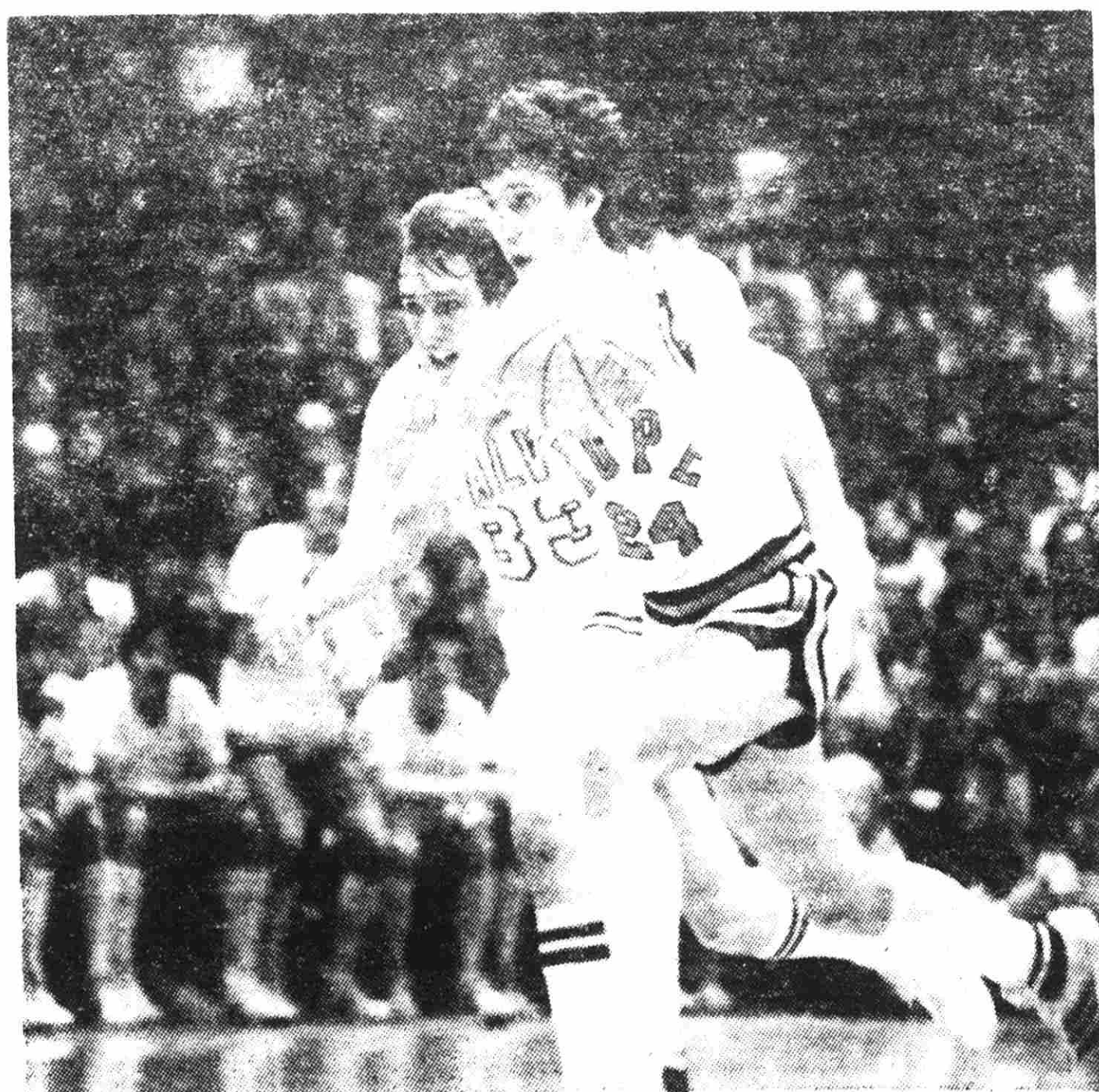
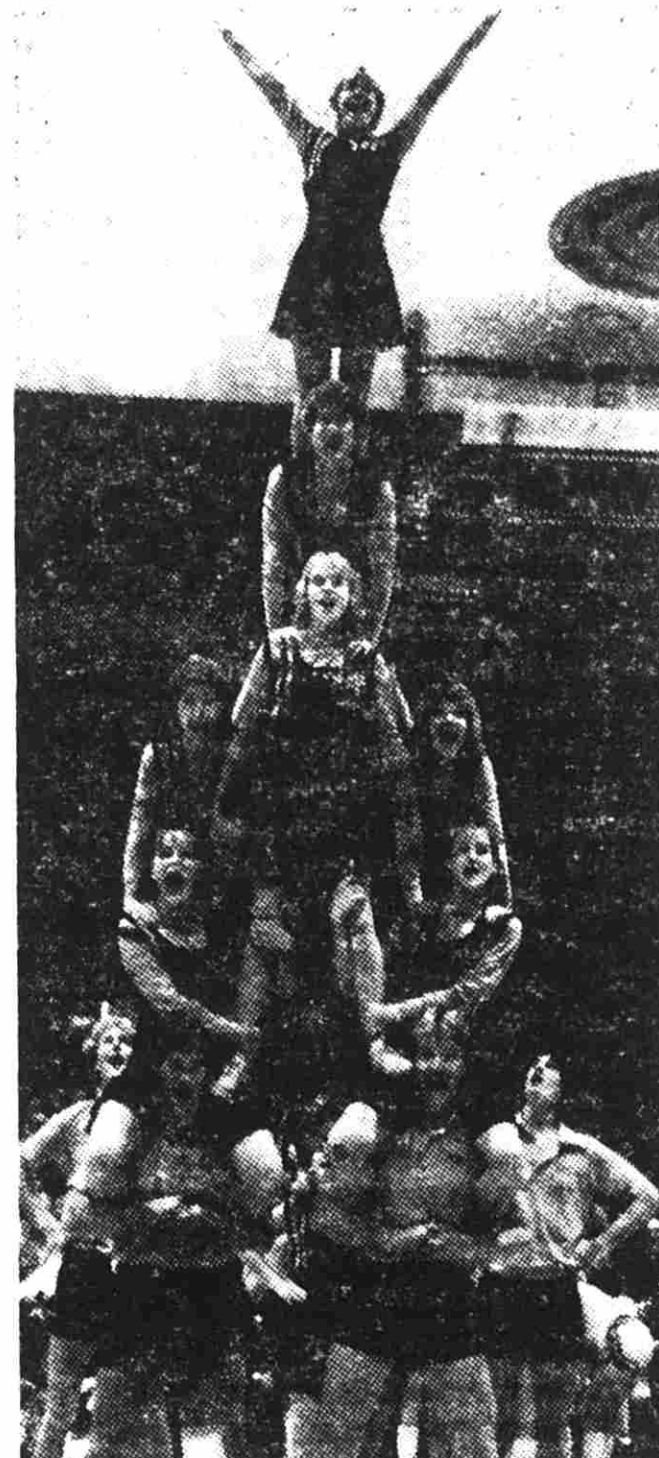
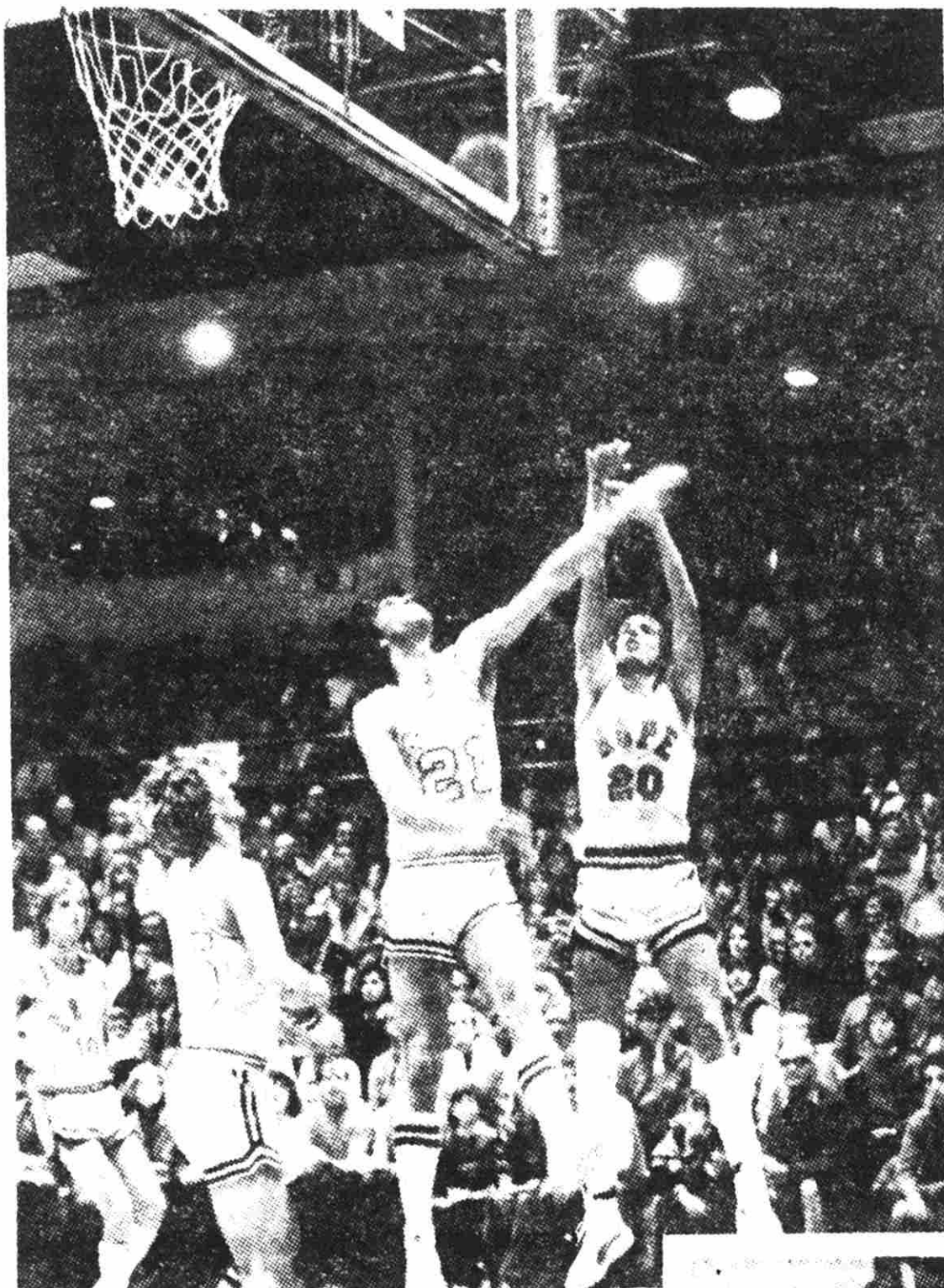
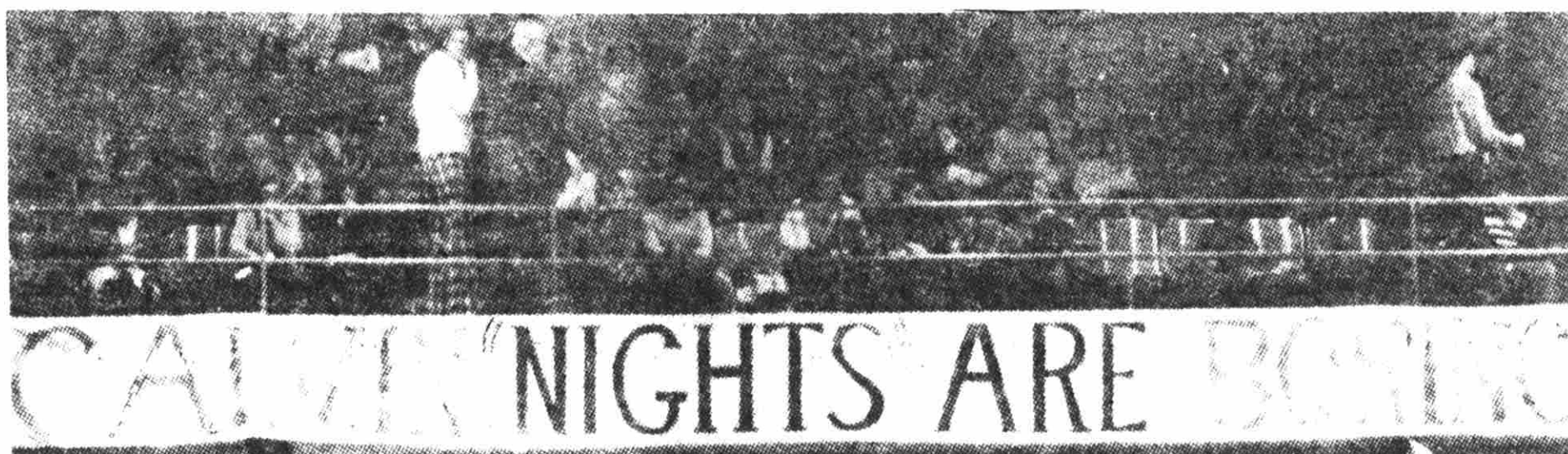
The Dutch came out with more intensity to open the second half and began to box out on the boards, affording Albion only one shot each time down the court. Slowly, Hope drew closer but it looked as if time would run out before they could overcome this 11 point halftime deficit.

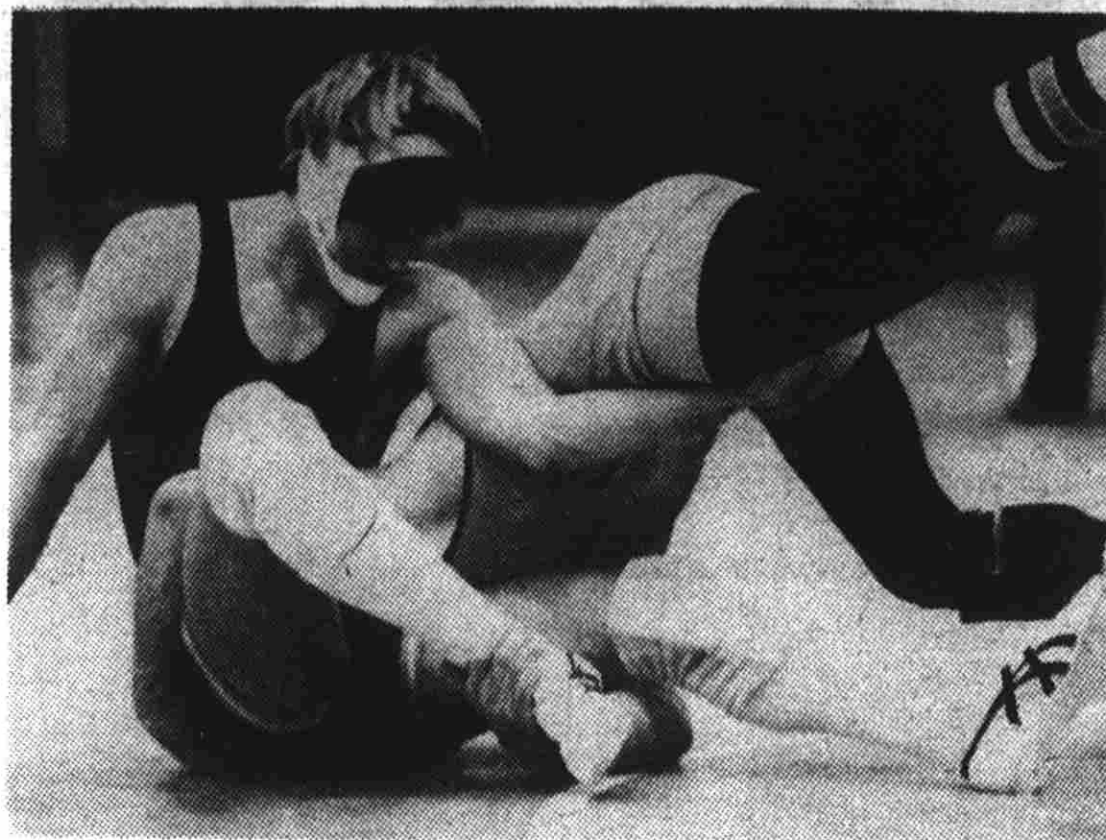
Finally, with just under 5 minutes remaining, Dale Wolfe hit a jumper to give the Dutch their first lead of the second half, 80-79. Albion then tied the score at 80 and the teams traded baskets until, with 1:24 remaining and the score tied at 86, Hope rebounded a missed Albion shot and chose to play for the final shot.

The Dutchmen executed this stall to perfection, getting a bucket from Heerdt, who scored 23 on the day, with only 3 seconds to play, to account for the winning margin. Again, all five starters reached double figures for Hope. As was the case in the Alma game, an advantage at the free throw line provided Hope with the win, as they scored 26 points from the line as opposed to 16 for Albion.

The Dutch hosted Kalamazoo Monday winning 50-49, and Olivet, who sported a 5-0 league mark, Wednesday at the Civic Center. Saturday Concordia, Michigan comes to Holland for a 3:00 p.m. homecoming game and next Wednesday Hope resumes league play at home against Alma, who almost upset the Dutch in their first meeting earlier this year.

Photos by Tom Wagner, Rick Avra, John DeNeef, and Karl Elzinga
Layout by Tom Wagner





177 pound wrestler Jeff Machiela reverses his opponent during Hope's 27-19 victory over Kalamazoo. (Photo by Randy Warren)

Improved Women's B-ball Hopes for Turnabout

by Steve Underwood

One thing must be made perfectly clear; despite the 2-4 record in the first round of MIAA play, (the same as last year at this time), this is definitely a better Hope women's basketball team than last season. The days of 30-60 point league losses are over. But the Dutch still aren't quite ready to move into the top part of the pack.

Faced with the task of playing two of the top three teams in the league, Hope showed that they have the potential, but not quite the right combination of luck, timing, and clutch plays to win. They fell to unbeaten (in MIAA) Alma at home, 80-72, on Jan. 28. Last Saturday it was the sizzling shooting of Olivet that resulted in an 88-69 defeat.

The Dutch raced out to a 17-10 lead in the first 7:30 of the Alma contest. Robin Pfeiffer scored six as the Dutch made seven of their first ten shots. Alma flew back to take a 22-19 lead with 6:45 left, but Faye Berens caught fire, jamming in four buckets, and Hope led 32-29 at the half.

Hope held the lead briefly in the second half; then the Scots pulled out to a five point lead midway through the half. But Annette Groenink and Pfeiffer each canned four quickies and Hope regained the lead 54-53 with eight minutes to go.

But things started getting harried and Alma found itself at the line; often (26 shots), and accurate (20 made). The Dutch had but 11 attempts and converted only four. But the Dutch outshot Alma from the floor (49 percent-41 percent) and won the battle of the boards 34-30. Pfeiffer (also 10 rebounds; 7 assists) and Berens each had 16 points with fine shooting nights. According to Coach Snyder, the Dutch simply wore down and the Scots were able to get crucial offensive rebounds and turnovers.

But it was poor shooting that did the Dutch in against Olivet. Hope had 81 shots, 17 more than the Comets. But the host made 35 for 55 percent; the visitors 31 for 37 percent. Snyder said the Dutch had good offensive movement and set up, but just had a cold hand. Olivet moved out late in the first half for a 44-34 lead at the break, and Hope never got closer than seven after that.

Lora Hanson had a strong game with 16 points and 9 assists. Mary Schaap hit 7 of 8 shots for 15 points, and Pfeiffer notched 14 with 7 assists. Berens had a fine boards game with 12 caroms. But the Dutch were

beaten from the line again (18 points to seven), and on the boards (47-39).

It seems it's been close, but no cigar for the Dutch in the first round of league play, but improvement and a favorable home schedule could reverse their first half 2-4 record. Three of the Dutch's losses were on the road; those team will visit Hope this time around. Hope will host Albion at 1 pm and travel to Adrian Wednesday.

FINANCIAL AID APPLICATIONS for the next academic year, 1982-83, are now available in the Financial Aid office, DWC 204. Michigan residents must file by 3-15, out of state residents must file by 5-1.

Dear Harry and Stanely: It's that time of month. Where are you?

Dear MD and DOD: Love ya, DDA

ATTENTION...the champion of Hope College's first annual snow bowl is....Dayna Beal's team...and the runner-up was...Bryan Lindquist's team. SAC wishes to thank everyone who helped to make it a grand success.

EXTRA! EXTRA! Hear all about it. SAC has a special hotline in which you can call to find out what is happening at Hope. Other organizations and clubs please confer with SAC if you would like to use the hotline also. Ext. 6555.

REMEMBER EXTENSION 6555 when you need to find out what is happening.

Get your name in print - submit a classified ad

Due to the remarkable support of all you wonderful people, our first ride of the 81-82 school year was a big success. Further rides are now in the process of being planned. Special thanks goes to the "Fly Delta" photographers who captured Hope's only superheros in action. So, remember if your ever in the need of help, call out and the services of the B. Ones are yours. Sincerely, M Rafael, Adric II, and Cousin Deek

Castigliones live on; wealth, power, and lust

To Jon T.: How does it feel to be a fully fledged moron? How was the walk home? And I heard you were still lost! Sincerely, Butterpat

Wrestlers Can Kalamazoo

by Randy Warren

The wrestlers have done it again! Another amazing victory took place, this time at the expense of Kalamazoo. The win was sweet, as each team had finished ahead of the other in tournament action earlier in the year.

The Hope team, having won the last encounter at Southwestern's tournament two weeks ago, only proved to be stronger than ever in a 27-19 slashing. Coach Jim DeHorn thought this to be the turning point of the season thus far. The Dutch, who lost their first MIAA match to defending champion Alma, have now won two conference meets in a row, one over Calvin and now Kazoo. This brings their overall record up to an impressive 4-1.

The men jumped out in front when the 118 pound weight class wrestler Greg LeRosia picked up a forfeit win; this put Hope up 6-0. K-College picked up six points at 126 to even the score. Six more points were lost in the 134 and 142 pound weight classes to Kalamazoo's great

strength in the lower weights. With the Dutch needing a win and and behind 6-13, Dave Wilber picked up five team points with a 21-9 whipping over his 150 pound opponent.

Randy Warren then gave the team six more points by receiving a forfeit win at 158. This put Hope ahead again 17-13.

Pete White then took on last year's MIAA champion for a ride and won a major decision 12-4 at 167 pounds. Then Kazoo pulled to within three points, 21-19, leading into the final match of the night. Garry Visscher promptly pinned his man at heavyweight in only 1:52. Tom Hicks won in exhibition by pin at 142 pounds in 2:15.

The team leaves tomorrow morning for Wabash of Indiana to participate in the two day GLCA tournament. This is a team tournament where all of the wrestlers will get to participate. This will be a good warm up for the tough Olivet team which comes to Holland February 10th.

Swimmers Race On

by Eva M. Dean

Both of Hope's swim teams traveled to Illinois for a weekend of competition and returned half successful. While the men are still fighting nobly to place an encounter in the win column, the women have remained free and clear without a single defeat.

On Saturday, the swimmers matched up against North Central College and split the outcome. The women swamped their Central opponents by a score of 84-37 while the men finished with the same score, except on the losing end, 84-37.

For the women it was Nancy Scholten and Leslie Bethards posting their best times of the season. Scholten raced in to a winning 5:30.79 mark in the 500 yard freestyle while Bethards ran away with the 50 breaststroke to a :35.66 win.

For the men it was freshman Mike Verplank adding some winning incentive with a 1:52.82 first place in the 200 free. Also Jay Little, another freshman, displayed a triumphant performance in the 200 individual medley in 2:10.16.

Unfortunately, the loss of Roy Davis during this Central meet may hinder some team finishes for the men for a portion of the season. Davis was injured while performing warm-up dives when the nine foot diving well proved to be too shallow for the diver. He suffered cuts and bruises to his head and face.

Last Wednesday, while the men's basketball team was busy demolishing the Calvin Knights, the women's swim team was busy doing the same in the Kresge Natatorium to the Knightettes. The Flying Dutch made eleven school records tumble while in the meantime making AIAW national meet qualifying times.

Making record setting marks for the Dutch were Sarah Stanwood, 200 free, 200 and 400 I.M.; Nancy Scholten, 1000 free; Neddie Haven, 100 I.M., 50 backstroke; Melanie Waite, 50 and 100 butterfly; both 200 and 400 medley relays, Haven, Waite, Joan Wilterdink, and Kirsten Newhof; Sarah Souter, three meter diving.

The men's next action will be on the 6th against defending champions Kazoo in their pool and the women will have to wait until the 10th when they match up at home against Olivet.

Classifieds

WANTED: Blood Donors if you have any blood, come to the A-Phi-O Red Cross Blood drive today in Dow between 10 and 3. Be There.

The Hope College Ignorance Club (whoever that is) have a meeting (whatever that is) sometime this week or next week I didn't bother to get details.

Dave Vanderwel, "What I hear you sayin' is..." You liked the skit. You laughed very hard, and everyone has been teasing you. Here's what I'm thinking: I'm thinking if we did this again sometime, we could...

Nancy, Nancy, Nancy Stop yer screamin'! DD!

Kciv- due to a lack of creativity this week, I'll just remind you of the word of the week. (I thought it would be appropriate seeing as how it was a 16 pager) "TEEEHEHS"

Ele- thanks, I needed that! Let's just hope my parents can't translate southern hsligne jargn.

Everyone Welcome! ECON can be fun. Come to Uncle Barrie's happy hour at two convenient times: the red eye special at 8 a.m. or the mellower 9 a.m. showing (Lubbers 109). If you liked Mr. Rogers as a kid, you'll love Uncle Barrie as an adult. Remember, you have a friend in Uncle Barrie...

M. Friedman Ad Agency

Phred, thanks for putting up with me. I love you!

If u cn rd ths u cn b n kkor reportr. Call 6577.

ME & ME. Thanks for all you've done. I don't think I'd have made it without you. P.S. It's all greek to me too.